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LONDON HONORS VISITORS FROM THE DOMINIONS

Confers Freedom of City on General Smuts and Other Delegates to Imperial Conference—British Policy Is Praised

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The freedom of the city of London was yesterday conferred on the Maharaja of Bikaner, General Smuts, Sir E. Morris, Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha.

In the speech, General Smuts referred to the idea before the war that Great Britain was growing soft. The blow came and she showed what freedom could do, what a nation could do which was fed on the stuff of freedom. Today she was the financial, moral and in a sense, the military backbone of the alliance. Liberty, like wisdom, was once more upheld by her children. The great British commonwealth did not always want to be overshadowed by bloodshed and the terror of militarism. They wanted to bend their energies to the building up of other nations and that was impossible when they had to be prepared to "meet the enemy at every point."

America had come to realize this was once more George Washington's battle of freedom against slavery, free government against military despotism.

In August, 1914, the British commonwealth had no option as freedom-seekers to act as they did, unless freedom were to perish from the face of the earth. Already they saw many signs, and as they came nearer to the end they felt that in enemy countries the too silent soul of the people would awake and "banish the spirit of evil forever." The end was coming near without doubt. Before them were difficult, anxious, dangerous weeks and months which would apply as severe a test to the spirit of the British nation as "allies" as they had ever encountered. They had to be worthy, neither too elated by success nor too depressed by ill-fortune.

Great, silent, invisible forces were fighting on the Allies' side, and in the end it would be recognized that it was not so much "our valor or the strength of our armies, but these deeper forces that carried us to victory."

In former days, in South Africa, he had learned that one drew more strength from the causes one fought for than from all material resources. There he learnt how strong men were when they fought for freedom. In his time he had seen freedom submerged and rise again. He had seen his own small people beaten, rise again and again, fight for freedom no longer for themselves but for the whole of the world, and the record of their efforts would be found written all over Africa south of the equator.

The Maharaja of Bikaner delivered a message on behalf of the chiefs and princes of India. "Out of the crucible of common danger and sacrifice," he said, "you and we will emerge with a closer and better comprehension of one another, linking us in stronger bonds of understanding, brotherhood and affection. Those who still say India is held by the sword do us both grave injustice."



General the Hon. Jan Christian Smuts
Who, along with other delegates to the British Imperial Conference, has been honored with the freedom of the city of London.

LEGISLATORS IN BRITAIN GREET THE NEW RUSSIA

Liberal and Labor Members Address Provisional Government and Executive Committee

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England, (Wednesday).—The Liberal and Labor members of the House of Commons have sent through the Russian Embassy two letters to Petrograd, one addressed to the Provisional Government and the other to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

The first letter has 31 signatures and expresses joy and admiration at the mighty revolution which is the dawn of a new world for all mankind. It approves the aim defined by the Provisional Government on April 10 to establish peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own future and adds that if the war is confined to these purposes alone peace will be brought immeasurably nearer.

Proceeding, the letter deeply regrets the attacks made upon the revolution's leaders and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates by the London Times and other newspapers, and concludes by expressing the conviction that the Provisional Government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will maintain the revolution inviolate and will bring healing and salvation to Europe.

The second letter to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is signed by 25 members and expresses the view that the constituent assembly will place Russia by its new constitution among the great republics of the world; and the example of democratic Russia will discredit autocracy wherever it still lingers.

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BOMBS DROPPED ON DUTCH SEAPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Early Monday morning, five bombs were thrown on the town of Zierikzee by an unknown aeroplane, resulting in three casualties and considerable damage to property. There is much indignation throughout Holland and it is stated that a searching investigation is being made by the authorities.

The town of Zierikzee is a seaport of the Netherlands, Province of Zeeland, on the island of Schouwen, near the East Scheldt. It was formerly important and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It has preserved some interesting architectural memorials of its past. Its population in 1910 was 6508.

BOSTON TAKES STEPS TO GREET FRENCH MISSION

Mayor Curley Appoints a Committee to Act in Conjunction With One to Be Designated by Governor McCall

At a meeting of members of the Boston Committee on Public Safety and representatives of civic organizations at City Hall today Mayor Curley appointed a committee of 15 persons to cooperate with a committee to be designated by Governor McCall in arranging the details of the reception and entertainment of the French mission in Boston.

Yesterday Mayor Curley conferred with Governor McCall in regard to the entertainment of the distinguished guests with the result that the city and State will be represented on a joint committee of arrangements. Mayor Curley informed the more than 100 persons in attendance at the conference at City Hall that no definite details of the arrival or departure of the visitors could be given, but that the general program should be outlined without delay.

Members appointed to the city's committee were as follows: Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston committee on public safety; Clarence C. Little, representative of Harvard; Walter Ballantyne, representing the Boston City Council; J. C. Joseph Flannery, French consul in Boston; Howard Comley, Chamber of Commerce; Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk County; George F. Washburn, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Charles D. Maginnis, Boston Art Commission; Patrick H. Jennings, Boston Central Labor Union; Lieut. John W. Hyatt, aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; Maj. Paul J. L. Azan, senior officer of the French officers assigned to Harvard; Frederick R. Prince, Mrs. Alexander Morton, Miss Katherine R. Meade and Max Mitchell.

Addison L. Winslow, secretary of the Boston City Club, offered the use of the club to the city for whatever purposes might be desired in connection with the entertainment. Mayor Wentworth D. Rockwood of Cambridge asked that his city be permitted to cooperate at least to the extent of holding a short reception at the Cambridge City Hall on the afternoon the members of the French mission visit Harvard.

A communication was read from the Boston Society of Architects offering the services of the members for preparing decorations. Philip Maurette, representing the Societe Prevoyance, asked that the French societies of Boston be allowed to erect a stand along the route of the parade to be decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor.

SECOND BOAT OF VACUUM IS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Vacuum Oil Company received information today that a second boat, with Captain Harris, the third mate, the boatswain and six United States naval gunners of the torpedoed steamer Vacuum, had been landed at an English port. Lieut. C. C. Thomas, in charge of the naval gun crew and several of the crew, were in a third boat, which has not yet been located.

BUDGET PLACED BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

Financial Statement of Chancellor Provides No New Forms of Taxation, but Shows Increases in Present Duties

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The present national debt of the United Kingdom is £3,854,000,000 according to figures included in the budget introduced in the House of Commons today by Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

To take care of this vast indebtedness, the budget presented provided no new forms of taxation, but there were three increases in the present system of raising money.

Among the increases was the fixing of a duty of 80 per cent on excess profits of manufacturers in England, as against 60 per cent carried in last year's budget, and an advance of a shilling and tenpence per pound sterling on tobacco.

"The present financial statement is on a scale absolutely unprecedented and undreamed of before," the Chancellor asserted. "Since the war opened we have advanced £822,000,000 to our allies and £142,000,000 to our dominions."

By the increase of the tobacco duty, the Chancellor said, the Government expects to increase the yield of money by £6,000,000.

The War Cabinet is now considering a compulsory rationing scheme, Captain Bathurst of the Food Control Department announced.

A denial that Mr. Balfour had reported from Washington that President Wilson had expressed the opinion that a speedy solution of the Irish problem "would do more to further the fight for world democracy than any other concession Britain could make," was made in the House. Lord Cecil, Acting Foreign Minister, made the denial in reply to questions from Irish Nationalist members.

Details Awaited

Income Tax Expected to Receive Attention

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The country awaits with considerable interest the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget announcements in the House of Commons today, details of which have been kept more than usually secret. Opinions naturally differ as to what increases, if any, there will be in taxation, but it is thought some adjustment will be made in the method of assessing the excess profits duty.

The income tax on incomes between £300 and £100 yearly will also probably receive attention, as the present scale of impost compared with tax on other incomes is not considered entirely equitable. It is, of course, not known whether Mr. Bonar Law will budget for any extensive increase in taxation as a whole, but the plan of paying for as much of the war expenditure as possible out of the revenue is generally popular.

It is recognized that the war is mainly responsible for the nation's present increased commercial income, as much of which as is feasible should go back to the treasury to defray the war cost.

Tuesday—Mr. Lloyd George's statement as to the Government's proposed solution of the Irish problem has been postponed until next week because of unforeseen circumstances. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Replying to a question by Sir James Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy, Burghs, as to when the Premier proposed to make a statement on the Government's efforts to effect an Irish settlement, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"I am sorry to again make a claim on the indulgence of the House in this matter. Owing to circumstances which could not be foreseen, it is impossible for him to make a statement, but before the end of the week I will name a date next week on which the statement will be made."

Resignation Rumored

Sir Edward Carson's Position at Admiralty Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—The London Times today denies in connection with the rumors of Sir Edward Carson's resignation that

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CUBAN COLORS MAY BE SEEN ON FRENCH FRONT

Little Republic, Says Colonel Marti, Will Raise Her Own War Funds—Plans to Build Fleet of Submarine Chasers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuban soldiers will probably be seen in the trenches of France under their own flag, according to Col. Jose Marti, head of Cuba's war commission now here.

"Cuba is not seeking a loan," said Colonel Marti. "Cuba is seeking to lift the burden from the United States, not to impose any additional burdens on this country. Whatever funds Cuba may require in the present war she will raise among her own people."

"We intend to get at once a large fleet of submarine chasers which will reinforce the ships of the Cuban Navy. I believe we shall have need of submarine chasers down there. Our naval vessels will be equipped with ordnance of a type uniform with that in use on the vessels of the United States Navy."

"Abroad, in case the Cuban troops realize their ardent desire for active service in Europe, it will be necessary for them to adopt the equipment and ammunition of the troops now in Europe. Otherwise, endless confusion would ensue."

"We shall endeavor to meet the point of view of the United States, and in short, we will systematize, standardize and correlate all our resources in line with the same policy pursued by the United States and other nations engaged in the great war."

ECONOMY URGED IN THE USE OF WHEAT IN BRITAIN

Proclamation Says It Will Furnish Surest Means of Defeating Devices of Opponents

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The King has signed a proclamation today at Buckingham Palace aimed at enjoining abstention from all unnecessary consumption of grain. This, the proclamation said, "will furnish the surest and most effectual means of defeating the devices of our enemies and thus bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination."

After urging those who had means to procure articles of food other than wheat and corn to practice the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain and wheat, the proclamation goes on to urge the consumption of bread in their families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in ordinary times.

The proclamation further urges the people to abstain from the use of flour in pastry and moreover carefully to restrict or to abandon the use thereof in all other articles than bread. It also exhorts against the practice of feeding horses with oats or other grain, except where licenses are given in the national interest.

The proclamation is to be read in the churches for four successive weeks from the date of issue.

HERR ACHELS MAY RESIGN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—German papers announce that Herr Achels, president of the Norddeutsche Lloyd, has decided to resign.

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STEAMER BUCKINGHAM SUNK IN IRISH SEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Word has been received here that the American steamship Buckingham has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea.

Two lifeboats containing 32 survivors have been picked up. Another lifeboat with 13 men in it is missing. Lloyds Register of Shipping lists the British steamer Buckingham as having been from Grimsby under British registry. It was built in Beverly in 1889, and its dimensions are: Length 100 feet, depth 21 feet, draft 11 feet. It has one deck and is listed as a steam trawler.

GEN. OBREGON QUILTS CABINET OF CARRANZA

Mexican Minister of War May Have Given Up His Place So as to Have Better Chance as Presidential Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Embassy has received nothing official as to the resignation of General Obregon, Minister of War, reported today from Mexico City. All members of the Cabinet and high officials, however, submitted their resignations as a matter of course, with the inauguration of Venustiano Carranza as President, and reestablishment of full Constitutional Government, as is done in most countries when a change of administration takes place.

All intimations of friction between General Obregon and President Carranza are scoffed by those who are close to Mexican affairs, and it is pointed out that General Obregon has repeatedly denied such imputations. It has been known for some time, however, that the Minister of War desired to withdraw from active military life, of which he is reported to be thoroughly tired. His desire, it is stated on the basis of a recent personal interview with him, is to retire to his home in Sonora and live quietly for a while, apart from both political and military activities.

Those seeking further explanation say that General Obregon is one of the outstanding possibilities for the next President of Mexico. President Carranza cannot, by the terms of the new Mexican Constitution, succeed himself. It is said that General Obregon might have a better chance for the presidency if he withdraws from his Cabinet office than if he continued in the position.

Report of Resignation

Carranza Said to Have Picked Obregon for Place

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—General Obregon, one of the Government's chief supporters, resigned his position as Minister of War today, a short time after President Carranza had been sworn into office. His resignation was unexpected. President Carranza had depended on General Obregon for the war portfolio in the new Cabinet, which is just being formed. General Obregon is said to have pleaded indisposition.

In asking Carranza to accept his resignation, he declared he was always ready and willing to serve Mexico in any national or international emergency.

President Carranza went ahead with the organization of his cabinet today. He named Paul as Secretary of Commerce; Pastor Rouaix, Fomento; Aguirre, Subsecretary of Interior Relations, and will fill other posts from the ranks of the present acting sub-secretaries.

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REGISTRATION DAY FOR DRAFT TO BE NAMED

Secretary Baker in Address to Representatives of State Councils of Defense Outlines Procedure in Conscription

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Finalization of national defense plans throughout the United States are being considered at a conference called today by the Council of National Defense, and attended by the governors of at least 19 states and by representatives of all the others.

State and Federal governments must work in closest cooperation in the Nation's history. If the Nation is to be successful in the greatest of all wars, Secretary of War Baker said in his address.

"Especially will this complete cooperation be necessary in putting together the parts of the great Army machine authorized by Congress," the Secretary said. "As far as possible every effort will be made to preserve the identity of the National Guard in the building of the great Army-to-be. Make registration day a national festival occasion. The exact form of our cooperation on the other side is difficult to determine—and when determined is subject to change. But we do know that the world needs food and one of the ways to win the war is unlimited production. Under modern conditions the whole Nation is at war—as much at war in the home as at the front."

Outlining the machinery for raising the new Army, Secretary Baker said: "As soon as the bill becomes a law the President will probably set a day by proclamation for registration throughout the Nation. The men will go to their usual polling places and register. As far as possible the election systems of the townships, villages and counties will be used. In an enterprise of such magnitude there is bound to be some confusion, but after the first class is properly registered and ascertained we can call successive levies with little difficulty. With your cooperation we can make the polling places on that day an altar of free institutions."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels also spoke to the council representatives. Secretary of Interior Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and other officials of the general staff were present at the meeting.

The sessions today marked the first real step of organized cooperation between the states and the Federal Government in the matter of national defense, and Secretary Baker urged as the first step to be taken by the states to make the first National-wide conscription registration day a "great national demonstration of patriotism and firmness of purpose."

Secretary of the Interior Lane warned the governors that the war is likely to be long. "And it will be fought on this side of the Atlantic," he continued, "unless we beat the Germans to it."

"Our shipyards must speed up, and surely we can speed up to supply the tonnage needed to bridge the 3000 miles between us and Europe."

Mr. Lane advised that the Nation lay its plans and prepare its resources for more than a one-year struggle. In this connection, he pointed to a report of Herbert C. Hoover of the Belgian Relief Commission, showing that Germany still has two years' supplies—plenty of coal and iron and 18,000,000 cattle wherewith to feed her fighting men.

By way of preparedness, Mr. Lane advised that community effort be put forth, and he showed that the Government is now trying for greater productivity on reclamation projects. He said the Nation would be humiliated if it tried to fight only through the medium of loans to the Allies.

Four hundred thousand tons of shipping were destroyed by submarines week-before last, according to shipping men's estimates. Secretary Lane said. If this proportion continued, he declared, it would seriously threaten the life of Great Britain and France. He pointed out that the United States must aid thoroughly in replacing the shipping in order to offset German inroads. American genius, he asserted, would find some means of combating the submarine.

PANAMA ENVOYS SENT ON FOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Republic of Panama has sent a commission to Washington for conference with United States officials as to ways in which that republic can best cooperate with the United States in prosecution of the war against Germany, and especially in safeguarding the Panama Canal, which is recognized as of vital interest to the Panamanian country for whose prosperity it means so much.

The Minister of Panama to the United States, former President Dr. Domingo Porras, is chairman of the commission, and the other members are the former Minister in Washington, now holding a leading cabinet position as Minister of Government, Dr. Eusebio Morales, and a member of Congress, Maj. Julio Arjona.

PROF. SELIGMAN WARNS AGAINST FAULTY FINANCE

Columbia Expert Shows How
United States May Promote
War by New Methods—Favors
Loans as Against Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A warning against the possibility of falling into the pitfall of faulty finance at the outset of the war is issued by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University. In a statement, prepared with the assistance of Robert Murray Haig, he shows how the United States may finance the war by plans radically different from any followed in previous wars. Professor Seligman favors loans, rather than income taxes, for paying the current expenses of the war. "If the war is short," he says, "the problem will be insignificant. On the other hand, the experience of our allies in adopting early fiscal policies based on the assumption that the war would end abruptly and early, shows the United States that it must be prepared for a long and expensive struggle. Financial preparedness is therefore his keynote."

"All in all," says Professor Seligman, "it would seem that our war expenses might reasonably be expected to approximate \$10,000,000,000 a year. How can this best be secured? If we are to count on an expenditure of not far from \$10,000,000,000 the first year, and a similar sum for a possible second year of war, it would be necessary, assuming that all current war expenses are to be defrayed by loans on a 5 per cent basis, to levy taxes to the extent of about \$200,000,000 for the first year, and perhaps \$1,000,000,000 for the second year of the war. This much, at least, every one should agree, should be covered by current taxation."

It is entirely probable, thinks Professor Seligman, refuting a possible argument of his opponents, that, as a result of the prodigious prosperity during the last year or two, a very large loan could be floated without an inordinate resort to banking credit. With an adjustment of the general tax system so as to recognize the principles of equity and ability to pay, the interest on the debt could be primarily defrayed by the very classes who subscribe to the bonds. However, he makes it clear that the "conscription of wealth" plan, in its extreme form, would not be feasible. All classes, rich and poor, will give personal service, and the money for the war will be taken from any and every possible source.

Professor Seligman treats of loans and taxation, revealing the efficacy of the tax-free bond and immediate taxes, so that the payment of the expenses of the war are not projected too far into the future. He gives his idea of the way in which the enormous resources of the United States may be utilized. He proposes the usual sources of taxation, such as the inheritance, the income, the property, the excess profits tax, showing how all can be applied with singularly successful results to aid the Government in the solution of the financial problem created by the war.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA AND WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In 1914 an association of women possessing British university qualifications was founded in Calcutta. It is affiliated to the federation of university women in England and now numbers in its Calcutta branch 52 women, married and single. There are similar branches in Bombay and the United Provinces.

Early in December, 1916, the Calcutta association considered the advisability of drawing up a special register for emergency work during the war. The principal points aimed at were:

- To find what work is likely to be available for women.
- To find the women.
- The subcommittee appointed by the association has both these matters in hand. Letters are being addressed to individual employers of labor or heads of departments asking them for information. Inquiry forms are being printed and circulated to all heads of institutions or associations in touch with women of whatever class and however qualified. Women are asked for what work they are already qualified, for what branch of work they wish qualification, whether they wish for paid or unpaid, full or half-time employment. Candidates may apply for registration at the association bureau of work, and it is hoped that it will be possible to bring the need and the workers in touch with each other. It is also hoped that out of the emergency created by the war there may spring up what has long been a want in Calcutta—a labor exchange for women in India.

GERMAN SHIPS OF VALUE TO CUBANS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—German ships seized in Cuban harbors make a valuable addition to Cuba's merchant marine, and notwithstanding the damage their crews did to them all are to be placed in condition for \$134,500. These ships are the Olivant, a North German Lloyd steamer, 2456 tons; the Davaria a Hamburg-American steamer, 2466 tons; the Adelheid, 1766 tons; and the Kydonia, 1842 tons.



THE CATCH OF THE SEASON.

CONDUCTOR (to Mr. Asquith). "COME ALONG, SIR. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

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NEW MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW IN EFFECT MAY 8

Commission Houses Will Not
Be Permitted After That
Date to Take Orders for
Extra-Provincial Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Inspector F. T. J. White, of the Provincial Government service, in an interview stated that under the legislation passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature for the special purpose of preventing any person in Manitoba taking orders from Manitobans for liquor, to be supplied from points without the Province, this practice will be stopped in the near future.

"On and after May 8," said the inspector, "we shall be prepared to prosecute any person who takes an order, either directly or indirectly, for liquor in Manitoba. That means that the commission houses must go."

The legislation referred to was passed to remedy a defect in the Macdonald Act which provides for prohibition in the Province. Under the wording of the act, it had been declared by the courts to be illegal for persons within the Province to act as commission agents for liquor dealers situated elsewhere than in the Province. After the date set by the administrators of the act, it will only be possible for users of liquor to obtain their supplies by direct order from themselves to the extra-provincial dealers. Under the system obtaining to date, it was only necessary for the customer to hand in his order, with the cash, to one of the many commission houses, in every town in the Province, when his order would be delivered at his private residence within as short a time as the express companies could carry it from the nearest wholesale house in the next Province.

MONTREAL EXPECTS HIGHER BREAD PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The price of flour is steadily increasing and sold recently at \$13.90 a barrel in bags, making an increase of \$1.20 in the past week. \$3.80 in the past month and \$7.30 in the past year. Flour is retailing at a little more than 7 cents a pound, or an advance of 100 per cent in the 12 months.

One Montreal bread manufacturer, pointing to the fact that in New York a loaf of 1½ pounds was selling for 15 cents, said that the trade in Montreal deserved great credit that they were still delivering their bread at 11 cents per loaf of 1½ pounds. He added, however, that these prices could not be much longer maintained with flour continually on the increase.

The recent whole-hearted adhesion of Mr. Asquith to the cause of woman suffrage has been greeted with satisfaction by suffragists throughout the world, and Punch would not have been Punch if it had let the occasion go by without recording it, with its usual kindly pointedness, in cartoon. Mr. Asquith is nothing if not generous. He declared in the House of Commons, in the course of his statement on the matter, that he had nothing to retract and had never opposed the fundamental view, contending only that women must work out their political salvation. He was heard, however, to say emphatically, as he mounted the suffrage bus that women had indeed worked it out beyond any possibility of question.

PROSPECTS FOR WOMEN FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an article recently published in the Common Cause, entitled "After-War Prospects of the Woman Farm Worker," it is stated that special arrangements are being made under the scheme of the Board of Agriculture for placing women on the land, by which those who wish to continue farming after the war on their own account, and who are not taking it up merely as war-work, may be registered separately and formed into special groups. Facilities are to be given for them to settle on the land either at home or in the overseas dominions.

There is considerable difference of opinion, the article points out, with regard to the prospects for women of making an actual living at fruit and poultry farming, many experienced agriculturists holding that unless a woman has a little private income of her own the risk is too great. The way of the small holder is, however, to be made much easier in the future, particularly through the development of the system of cooperative distribution and collection. The Great Eastern Railway has recently initiated several conferences which were attended by representatives of the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trade, the Norfolk and Suffolk war agricultural and education committees, the agricultural organization committee, and various cooperative and trading interests in East Anglia, and these have resulted in the formation of a big scheme for agricultural development in the eastern counties. The railway is cooperating with various existing agencies in the collection and distribution of eggs and poultry, and facilities may be extended to other products if the need arises. The expense of sending products up to London and other cities is very great for the small holder, and is usually quite out of proportion to his earnings. But by cooperation he can be quite sure of disposing of his products, and is encouraged to increase their supply. In East Anglia, where cooperative methods have been in use for some time, they are now being coordinated, and an arrangement has been made for the Eastern Farmers' Association, Ipswich, and the Framlingham and District Agricultural Cooperative Society to merge their egg and poultry businesses into one large society to work the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and certain portions of Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire.

COAL RISE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXPECTED

Producers Attribute Increase to
Wage Arrangement Made by
Operators at Recent Confer-
ence With Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the action of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, it is expected that the general May circular prices of domestic sizes of anthracite will be raised 25 cents a ton over the May, 1916, figures, with the usual increase of 10 cents per ton each month until the 50 per cent reduction granted April 1 has been made up. This will increase the average retail price, which in April ranged from \$7 to \$7.25, to about \$7.25 and \$7.50, which, like the April rates, is about \$1 higher than last year at this time.

This advance is attributed by the producers to the increase in wages granted to the hard coal miners at their recent conference with the operators in this city. The advance of about 20 per cent in wages, it is said, will amount to between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 a year. To the miners themselves goes a 10 per cent advance in gross earnings; breaker boys, slate pickers, water boys, jig runners and spiral workers get 30 cents more a day, all remaining classes receiving a 36-cent daily increase.

Since announcement of the wage increase was made there have been many reports that domestic coal would approach \$10 this fall. Among those who say this is an exaggeration which tends only to excite the consumer's demand for coal, and thus stimulate rather than calm the market, is Special Attorney-General Frank M. Swacker, under whose direction many indictments against coal men on charges of violating the antitrust laws have been found.

Mr. Swacker says there is no coal shortage and that coal is coming into the city in usual quantities. Reports printed in newspapers, says Mr. Swacker, would only tend to make matters worse in the present situation, just as they worked prices up to something like \$12 last fall and winter.

No advance is expected at present in the prices of the steam sizes of hard coal, as this class of fuel was raised in price some time ago. A year ago no reduction in the domestic sizes of anthracite was made until May 1, when a reduction of 40 cents per ton was allowed, 10 cents per ton reduction having been passed over April 1. The new prices of prepared sizes at the mines are \$2.75 for pea, \$4.25 for nut, \$4.15 for stove and \$3.90 for egg. Between the mines and the consumer, therefore, the costs of anthracite increases between \$3 and \$4.75.

The average price of bituminous coal at the mines is from \$3.81 to \$4.12, compared with \$1.45 to \$1.62 last year. On May 4 the Government is expected

to open bids for 1,500,000 tons of soft coal. This, it is said, will not affect the market in this vicinity to much extent, because the coal is for use at Hampton Roads.

Coal Age says: "Labor difficulties, absenteeism from the mine, railroad car shortage, slow movement, have all combined to make production very light, and it would not be surprising to see the month's output scarcely more than 5,000,000 tons. A heavy decline in export and bunkering tonnage has tended to relieve the bituminous situation at tidewater slightly, and receipts are better adjusted to requirements than has been the case at any time for nearly a year."

The Anthracite Bureau of Information calls attention to a statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics showing the effect of the war on the coal mining industry in Great Britain. After showing that the coal production of the United Kingdom in the fiscal year ending July 31, 1916, was nearly 10 per cent less than in the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, the bureau adds, in part:

"In order to turn the decrease of output into an increase it was found necessary, under certain conditions, to arrest the recruiting of miners and to provide for the replacement of those already in the army."

PROHIBITION URGED IN SCOTTISH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A meeting organized by the Edinburgh Committee for Securing Suspension of the Liquor Traffic during the war and held in the Usher Hall, brought together a very large number of people. Many of those present were obliged to stand and it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in another hall. The chair at the principal meeting was taken by Sir Edward Parrott, who said that that large meeting showed clearly that the thinking part of the Edinburgh population had been converted to wartime prohibition. He referred to various appeals which had been issued and said that they were there to point out the obvious source from which men and money could be procured, food and sugar saved, and the productive capacity of the people increased.

Mr. Arthur Mee, who was the chief speaker, asked what were the facts that stood out since two years ago the King had led them on the way to victory. In spite of all the pleading for economy 100 days' cost of the war had been spent on drink. Men had been taken from the land, and business after business had been shut down, but the step which would give a force of hundreds of thousands of men had not been taken. With prohibition, 100,000 men could be put on the land this year. The proper and patriotic thing to do was to stop the trade entirely. This country stood and Europe stood at the parting of the ways. The Rev. D. J. Stuart Holden said they should demand, not only prohibition of drink in wartime, but that no return should be made to the old state of things without a plebiscite of the people. The continuance of this trade was at variance with the statements of their leaders that every national effort should be directed to winning the war. The revolution in Russia would not have been accomplished in the way in which it had been but for the abolition of vodka. The speaker, in referring to State ownership, said that they would resist that proposal with all their strength.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean moved a resolution urging the Government, on the grounds of economy and efficiency, to suspend the liquor traffic for the period of the war and during demobilization. He maintained that 150,000,000 gallons of alcohol now in hand should be used for the manufacture of munitions. They required prohibition for the sake of the good of the race.

Sir Alfred Ewing, who seconded the resolution, said that they wanted prohibition now because they must exert their utmost national effort to win the war. Sir Alfred said that he did not himself regard State purchase as in any way opposed to the purpose of the meeting, but it was evident from the manner in which this statement was received by the audience that a large number of those present were not in agreement with him on this last point. The resolution was carried unanimously, a member of the audience remarking that it did not go far enough. It was agreed that copies of the resolution should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary for Scotland, the Food Controller, to Mr. Bonar Law and to local members of Parliament.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS TWO HUNDRED WAR CENTERS

Recreational and Social Service
to Be Given to Industrial
Workers as Well as to Men
of the Army and the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In addition to supplying recreational and social centers at camps occupied by United States soldiers, the Young Men's Christian Association will devote part of the fund of \$3,000,000 it is now raising toward providing similar buildings at naval stations, with whatever expeditionary forces are sent to Europe, and in industrial centers in this country whose population has been swollen by the demands of the war. This means that the emergency service which has been supplied by the Y. M. C. A. with such excellent results both in Europe and along the Mexican border will now serve a broader purpose than ever, since it will embrace the vast army of industrial workers as well as the Army men who bear arms and sail the Nation's ships.

To superintend 200 Y. M. C. A. centers which are being planned, a force of 1100 secretaries will be assigned. They will be chosen from the ranks of association secretaries, business and professional men, college undergraduates and alumni, and others qualified for such work. The buildings will be portable, constructed of standard parts and therefore capable of being turned out as fast as they are needed. Already several locations have been chosen. One will be put up at Plattsburg, N. Y., to serve the training camp there. At least two others will be established in this State at once, at concentration points whose location it is not wise to announce.

In these buildings there will be motion picture machines, phonographs, writing materials, books, good literature, newspapers, games, paraphernalia for outdoor sports, and everything which can make these centers attractive to men who wish to employ their spare time to the best advantage. At all times the secretaries in charge will be at the service of the men. For religious services the buildings can be used by any Christian sect which does not tend to break down the morale of the men.

The campaign for the \$3,000,000 needed for this work is progressing with gratifying speed. In addition to the United States Steel Corporation's contribution of \$50,000, each employee of that corporation has requested it to set aside \$1 a month from his wages to be contributed toward this Y. M. C. A. work. The corporation has discounted these pledges in advance and added that money to the \$50,000 contribution.

More large contributions are expected from corporations, for the association is calling attention to the fact that many of the centers will be established in industrial sections, and that therefore, since they tend to preserve the morale of the men under condi-



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tions of unusual stress, contributions toward the fund which supports the centers is money well spent.

Although most of the Y. M. C. A. work along the Mexican border has been discontinued because of the departure of the troops, some of the buildings are still doing duty. Encouraging reports of the beneficial effects of this border work have been received from officers and men alike. This is also true of the work the association is doing in Europe.

STATE-OWNED BUTCHER SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The Government has recently opened two butcher shops in Auckland in order to keep the retail price of meat down to the lowest possible minimum, and also to make the experiment as to whether under a stricter system of management the increases in the price of meat announced by the butchers are justified. The butchers are given the option of drawing on the imperial Government's supplies. The two freezing companies in the Auckland district will supply meat to them during alternate months at bare cost price, without trying to make any profit on the transaction. The Government retail shops are already transacting a very large business, and the public are able to purchase meat at substantially reduced prices.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Further orders under the Munitions of War Acts have been made by the Minister of Munitions, under which 32 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments is now 4802.

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WHAT IMPERIAL ENVOYS' TRIP TO ENGLAND MEANS

Sir Robert Borden Sees in It First Step to New and Greater Imperial Commonwealth—Tells of Canada's Share in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England—Sir Robert Borden and Lieutenant-General Smuts were the chief guests at a luncheon at the House of Commons recently given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to the overseas ministers attending the Imperial War Conference. The Indian delegates were also present, but are to be specially entertained at a future date.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, presided, and gave the toast of "The Overseas Ministers." He said that he rejoiced that there had come to their councils not only, as before, representatives of their great self-governing dominions, but also representatives of the great Empire of India, to whom he was confident the whole of the United Kingdom would offer a cordial and affectionate welcome. He was one of those who believed that the war had already taught them many lessons, and that the British Empire, strong and effective though it was before the war, would emerge from the struggle still stronger and presenting still greater influences for good throughout the world. There were great imperial problems to be solved. The war, with all its horrors and sacrifices, had thrust on one side old-fashioned ideas, and he believed in discussing around a table problems of magnitude and difficulty. Round a table difficulties were apt to disappear, problems presented themselves in a less complicated form, and he believed that not only for them, in the United Kingdom, but for the Empire at large, the gathering together of representatives from all parts of the Empire was fraught with immense possibilities.

Sir Robert Borden, in replying to the toast reviewed the progress that had been made during the 20 months since his last visit to England. Then 350,000 men had joined the colors in the overseas nations. Today, not fewer than 1,000,000 men in those dominions had taken up arms for the Empire. The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Europe then numbered 75,000; today he was proud to say Canada had sent forth to aid the allied cause more than 325,000 men. Their total enlistments exceeded 400,000, and in the Canadian Expeditionary Force alone more than 300,000 men had left the shores of the Dominion. Their achievement under the sternest test had been splendidly worthy of the traditions which were their heritage.

Referring to the submarine campaign he said he was wholly confident that it would fail, but he was equally confident that to insure such failure the people of the Empire, and especially the people of the British Isles, must realize that the peril was a substantial one. It must be met with a spirit which would not shrink from timely self-denial in order to avoid future need, which would com-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
SIR ROBERT BORDEN

mand the whole-hearted and united service of the Nation to preserve its existence, and which would consecrate the energy of a united Empire to one supreme purpose. Waste in time of peace was a sin. In time of national stress and danger it was a crime. He spoke, he added, of waste in the broadest sense, waste of food, waste of time, waste of opportunity, waste of labor. A Government could do much, but it could not do everything. The highest national achievement depended upon the self-denial, the devotion, the resolution, and the strong purpose of the people.

The enemy were staking all their

energies upon this year's campaign, whether on land or on sea. Any flagging of their "own spirit, any lack of effort—disastrous at any time—would be fatal now." How, he asked, could any sacrifice or self-denial, however stern, which the need might impose upon those at home, compare with the privation, the danger, the suffering, and, too often, the supreme sacrifice of those who held the lines in France or elsewhere in the great theaters of war? Let them remember the discipline and heroism of the men who lined up on the deck of the Tyndareus when she was sinking.

They had, he continued, gathered together from the ends of the earth to take counsel with the Motherland upon the needs of the situation, so as better to coordinate their common effort and consummate their common purpose. In 1912 he had put forward certain views respecting future constitutional relations, and had emphasized the same considerations two years ago. The purpose which he then had at heart remained steadfast. It might be that in the shadow of the war they did not clearly realize the measure of recent constitutional development. Except with regard to India, the summoning of the Imperial War Conference did not mark a new state of constitutional development. Its present duty was to consider and, where necessary, to determine general questions of common concern, which, in some cases, had an intimate relation to the war and to the conditions which would arise upon its conclusion.

Without further reference to the Imperial War Conference he would address himself to the constitutional position which had arisen from the summoning of an Imperial War Cabinet. The British Constitution was the most flexible instrument of government ever devised. It was surrounded by certain statutory limitations, but they were not of a character to prevent remarkable development. The office of Prime Minister, entirely unknown to the formal enactments of the law, was invested with a power and authority which under new conditions, demanding progress and development, were of inestimable advantage. The recent exercise of that great authority had brought about an advance which might "contain the germ and define the method of Constitutional development in the immediate future." It was only within the past few days that the full measure of that advance had been consummated.

For the first time in the Empire's history there were sitting in London two cabinets, both properly constituted and both exercising well-defined powers, and both presided over by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. One of them was designated as the "War Cabinet," which chiefly devoted itself to such questions touching the prosecution of the war as primarily concerned the United Kingdom. The other was designated as the "Imperial War Cabinet," which had a wider purpose, jurisdiction, and personnel. To its deliberations had been summoned representatives of all the Empire's self-governing Dominions. The representatives met there on terms of equality under the presidency of the First Minister of the United Kingdom; they met there as equals, although Great Britain presided "primus inter pares." Ministers from six nations sat around the council board, all of them responsible to their respective parliaments and to the people of the countries which they represented. Each nation had its own questions of common concern, and highest importance as the deliberations proceeded, each preserved unimpaired its perfect autonomy, its self-government, and the responsibility of its ministers to their own electorate. For many years the thought of statesmen and students in every part of the Empire had centered around the question of future constitutional relations; it might be that now, as in the past, the necessity imposed by great events had given the answer.

The Imperial War Cabinet as constituted today had been summoned for definite and specific purposes, publicly stated, which involved questions of the most vital concern to the whole Empire. With the constitution of that cabinet a new era had dawned and a new page of history had been written. In conclusion, Sir Robert said that, whilst it was not for him to prophesy as to the future significance of these pregnant events, those who had given thought and energy to every effort for full constitutional development of the overseas nations might be pardoned for believing that they discerned therein the birth of a new and greater imperial commonwealth.

RICE SHORTAGE IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—An official announcement has been made that the consumption of rice per head of the population must be considerably reduced, owing to the shortage of supply which is likely to prevail until the next crop is ready. Rice tickets will be issued in May, but it is asked that well-to-do persons, who can afford substitutes, will at once voluntarily give up rice as an article of food and forego their rice tickets, and so leave the available supply for the poorer classes for whom it forms an important article of diet. No supply of rice will be allowed to hotels or restaurants, but private individuals who especially desire to do so can still obtain rice dishes by taking their rice tickets to the proprietor of the establishment and letting him obtain their allowance. It is pointed out that there is no cause for anxiety, as the supply of corn is, and will continue to be, plentiful, and so substitutes for rice will be obtainable. The population of other large Italian cities such as Rome, Genoa and Palermo are far less dependent on rice as an article of food than are the Milanese, and it seems likely that their example in eating more food made from corn will have, of necessity, to be followed by the people of Milan.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Exclusive News

M. Violette

M. VIOLETTE'S PLANS TO MEET FOOD PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An interpellation by M. Cachin, the Deputy for Paris, on the subject of the high cost of living and the scarcity of foodstuffs, gave M. Violette, the new Minister of Provisions, the opportunity of replying of showing the nature of the program of action which he intends to adopt. M. Cachin laid stress on the scarcity of milk in the capital. It was inadmissible, he said, that the mothers of young children should not be able to buy milk for them in the milk shops, and something should be done to prevent that long wait outside shops in any weather, a practice which was totally inhuman. M. Cachin mentioned also the lack of potatoes and the high prices asked for them. We want to know the whole truth from the Government, he added. What position are we in? Will it be necessary to enforce further restrictions? If so, we must know it, and we want to be sure that whatever is done is done methodically. M. Maurice Violette, replying, declared himself totally in agreement with M. Cachin as to the need for method in dealing with the situation, and he hoped that the explanations that he was about to give would satisfy the Chamber. The reason for the price of potatoes having reached from 65 to 70 francs was, he said, due to the action of the prefects in issuing decrees forbidding their importation. There were plenty of potatoes in certain departments, but the great difficulty was the absence of carrying facilities. Measures were about to be taken to deal with this, and there would be no hesitation in prosecuting speculators. As for wheat, there would be a sufficiency, if measures were taken in time. What had produced the scarcity was the bread crisis and the way to overcome it was to make it worth while for farmers to bring their corn on to the market; that was why the price of wheat would be raised from 33 to 40 francs, and, in order to insure the equitable distribution of cereals, an obligatory declaration would be imposed. The peasants who at the time of requisition had failed to make a full declaration would receive less than 40 francs for the cereals concealed. There need be no fear of the price of bread rising, since it had been decided that the State would bear the difference, but there would have to be a uniform standard and further restrictions placed on pastrycook shops. With regard to the milk, the scarcity, owing to great quantities having been made into butter and cheese. In Paris, he added, the quantity available had been 15,000,000 litres, as against 18,500,000 in 1916, 21,000,000 in 1915, and 27,000,000 in 1914. It was not altogether easy for the Government to deal with Paris since, owing to the particular position of the Paris municipality, it was jealous of its prerogatives and rightly so. The Government had warned the prefect of the Seine that the supply of milk might still decrease, and had proposed that special measures should be taken to provide certain special categories of consumers, such as children, etc. The milk card had not recommended itself to the Government and, added M. Violette, I need hardly say that the municipal council and the prefecture of the Seine will find the Government ready to support them in the solution of these questions. Concluding, M. Violette declared that the situation presented great difficulties, as the quotation of a single figure would prove. In normal times commercial transport was effected by 70,000 wagons per day. At the present time only 12,000 wagons were available, and the number might be reduced if military exigencies demanded it. It was only right that both the Chamber and the country should be aware of the fact. From Parliament the Government demanded full collaboration.

HOLDING OF TIMBER LANDS IS CRITICIZED

United States Forest Service Concludes That Mistake Was Made by Government in Allowing Private Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That a great mistake was made in allowing such large areas of timber land in the public domain, "beyond all needs of local or industrial development," to pass so rapidly into private ownership, is the conclusion of the United States Forest Service made in a recent report covering some of the more pressing problems in the lumber industry. The report urges that what it describes as "the obvious remedy" be applied, "that of taking part of the western timber lands back" into the hands of the Federal Government.

"The main problem of the lumber industry," says the report, "has grown out of the hundreds of billions of feet of timber acquired cheaply a few years ago from the public domain. Lumbermen in the West are carrying vast quantities of timberland beyond all possible needs of their present sawmills and logging camps. Widespread speculation during a few years of sudden development carried timber values very high, and many western stumpage holdings have been overcapitalized. The business of making lumber has thus been loaded down with investments in timberland. The productive branch of the industry has been interlocked too largely with speculations in its raw material, and instead of standing on its own feet as a manufacturing business, has tended to be made frequently to serve the exigencies of timber speculation. Pressure from an overload of timber is the first cause of the general instability of the industry. For one thing, it has led to building mills beyond the demand for their products. At least a third of the saws are now idle.

"On the other hand, social and economic changes in the United States are reducing its proportionate use of lumber. Uses taken over by other structural materials within the last 10 years are estimated at one-fifth of the present yearly cut of lumber; and in the same period the per capita consumption of lumber seems to have passed its peak and dropped nearly one-fourth."

APPEAL FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Director-General of National Service has issued an urgent appeal for 10,000 women to come forward to train for work on the land. Five thousand are required for milking and dairy work, and 5000 as general farm workers. Their services are of the highest national importance owing to the need for the production of food. Official assurance is given that there will be no delay in placing the women when they apply. Application forms are obtainable at all post offices, and within 10 days of signing one of these a woman should be on her way to a farm. She will be given a free railway pass and her first month's board and training will also be free. Women who are already employed in trades of national importance should not volunteer. The following is a list of such specified trades: Metal trades, wood-working, pottery and glass manufacture, textile trades (cotton, flax, and jute spinning and weaving), woolen and worsted or felt manufacture, bleaching and dyeing, chemical trades, leather trades, including boot and shoe making and food trades of all kinds.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN POLICY OF THE ENTENTE

Writer Shows How M. Venizelos Was Handicapped in Effort to Have Hellenes Abide by Treaty Obligations to Serbia

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece

LONDON, England—In the current issue of The New Europe, a magazine devoted to the study of European politics, Dr. Ronald M. Burrows, the acting chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League, submits a statement by M. Venizelos in reply to a series of questions concerning certain important aspects of his quarrel with King Constantine. This statement was summarized in cable dispatches from The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau.

Dealing first with his two enforced resignations and his peaceful acquiescence in the King's veto, the Cretan leader points out that the circumstances surrounding the two cases were dissimilar. On the first occasion (February, 1915) the royal action might, he admits, be regarded as constitutional, at any rate in form, since Parliament was then three years old and included no representatives from New Greece. But in August, 1915, when M. Venizelos had been returned to power at the head of a substantial majority and desired to honor the treaty obligations with Serbia, no such argument could be offered, and in summarily dismissing his Premier the King "absolutely threw off his constitutional role and became an autocrat."

Little objection can be offered to the reasoning, and it is safe to assert that the King would never have dared to usurp authority, but for the effect produced in Greece by the Allies' offer of the Kavalla district to Bulgaria. M. Venizelos touches on this; but he might, with advantage, have enlarged on the subject. The circumstances were as follows: The Allies were desirous of reforming the Balkan League with a view to united cooperation in the attack on Constantinople, and, ignoring the several indications that King Ferdinand was already pledged to the Central Powers—indications which were plainly set forth in these columns at the time—he unfortunately accepted at their face value the protestations of Bulgarian politicians, that they were pure "mercenary" animosity by no other desire than to regain the territories in Central Macedonia and Western Thrace, which they had lost as the result of the war of 1913. This was, of course, by no means the limit of Bulgarian ambition; but a scheme was formulated, and in exchange for military cooperation, Bulgaria was offered the concession of Central Macedonia by Serbia and the Kavalla district by Greece. Serbia was to be suitably compensated elsewhere, and Greece was to receive territories in Asia Minor after the war.

The proposition was put forward with the best intentions in the world. On paper, it was fair enough; and its sponsors showed themselves to be out of touch with the sentiments of the Balkan peoples. It proved to be disastrous for several reasons.

1. The Bulgars were already in league with Germany, and sought neither restitution nor equity, but out and out hegemony in the Balkans.
2. The Serbs were opposed to the plan, and only yielded under pressure.
3. The Greeks were not prepared to sacrifice the substance of Kavalla (an essentially Greek district) for the shadow of Asia Minor.
4. The Allies could offer no guarantee of execution either to Bulgaria or Greece or Serbia, the realization of their proposal being dependent on the dismemberment of Austria and Turkey.
5. They made the proposal over the head of the Greek Government without first assuring themselves that it would be acceptable to Bulgaria.

The greatest mistake, however, committed by Allied statesmen was that, seeing that M. Venizelos had been elected Premier of Greece, and, despite manufactured delays, would soon be called to office anew with an interventionist policy, they failed to consult him, and simply flung a "fait accompli" at the head of his already discredited political opponent. The result was that Bulgaria declined the offer, and the proposal, as M. Venizelos has stated, was "exploited" by a

Germanophile propaganda and helped the Royalists, who at once took their stand on territorial integrity. The net effect in Greece of this well-meant idea was that M. Venizelos suffered serious loss of prestige and the King felt himself strong enough to defy the Cretan a second time and repudiate the Serbian treaty.

Dr. Burrows asked M. Venizelos why he did not precipitate a revolution in October, 1915, on the occasion of his second dismissal. The Cretan statesman gives a very clear answer: He would have kindled civil war at the moment of the Bulgarian invasion, for which he would have been held responsible; he had no resources; and the step would not have been favored by the Entente Powers. He therefore preferred to keep quiet and hold the Liberal Party as "an embodied menace of revolt" and devote his activity "to preventing the King from ranging himself openly on the side of the Central Powers."

It was only after the Bulgarian invasion had spread over western Thrace, and when, despite the entry of Rumania on the side of the Entente, Constantine still refused to move, that M. Venizelos decided to revolt.

"When the situation became critical at Athens, why did you go to Salonika instead of continuing the struggle in the heart of the enemy's citadel?" asked Dr. Burrows.

The reasons, M. Venizelos says, are self-evident. The power of the King was centered in Athens, and any attempt at insurrection would have been speedily stifled. It was necessary, therefore, to commence in districts where success was certain, and thus a beginning was made by rousing the islands of Crete, Samos, Chios, Mytilene and Lemnos, proceeding thence to Salonika where the Committee of National Defense had already been constituted. At Salonika also, the Venizelists came into contact with the Allies, a fact which permitted them to organize the Greek national army.

Replying to a third query, M. Venizelos declared that he did not give to his movement an antidynastic character, firstly, because the Allies had been good enough to promise their aid on the express understanding that antidynastic changes should not be involved, and secondly he himself did not (at the time, of course) dream of changing either the form of government or the reigning house. "What I desired was to fulfill as far as possible our treaty obligations to Serbia, to join the Allies in driving the Bulgars from our territory, and to contribute, according to our modest powers, to the final victory, thus bringing back Greece into the path of her traditional policy by the side of the protective powers. After the war, and the success on which I reckoned, we could have restored our constitutional liberties by convoking a Constituent Assembly."

Thus far M. Venizelos deals with the past and the origin of his revolutionary movement. The second part of the statement concerns very largely the attitude of the Entente Powers toward the Greek Provisional Government—a very controversial matter.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Foreign Office has made it known that the notice published on Sept. 11, 1916 has been modified in such a way that the existing restrictions on the importation of hair and bristles into Denmark have been removed.

How About Your Vacation? Why Not a New Spot—Something Different This Time?

It's the truth that here in America we have mountain scenery that is not excelled in all the world. And, besides, in places like Glacier National Park, under the direct supervision of our Government, not only are the scenery and Nature's marvels unsurpassed, but care and study have been applied to make Glacier the most comfortable and delightful place to visit. Mammoth mountain inns have been established, "Rocky Chutes" on a smaller scale but very comfortable, are available; and, if you wish, there are rope camps maintained for your convenience in the out-of-doors. It will cost you for board and lodging from one to five dollars a day, according to your purse, with everything well done. Wonderful, glorious Glacier Park! The home of "living" glaciers and towering mountain peaks, of numberless sparkling lakes and wild flowers—more than a hundred varieties of wild flowers are found in profusion. I can't tell you about it all in this little advertisement, but write or call and I will send you an illustrated folder which will surely make the notion of going to Glacier National Park this summer appeal to you.

Alex. Stokes, New England Pass. Act., 6 R. O. B. Co., 251 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 687. —Advertisement.

CLOSE'S Old Fashioned HARD CANDIES

Made from the same materials as Close's well-known Ribbon Candy.

Come in most convenient box. ASSORTED DROPS

(Separate flavors if desired.) 1 lb. Box, 2 lbs. Box, 5 lbs. Box, \$1.15.

BABY STICK CANDY (Assorted flavors only) 1 lb. Box, 2 lbs. Box, 5 lbs. Box, \$1.15.

You will like these candies—try them.

RETAILERS, ATTENTION! If unable to procure these goods from your jobber, write us at once. This is a new and attractive proposition for you.

THE GEORGE CLOSE CO. 247 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Massachusetts Trust Co. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

\$5.00 per year and upwards. Storage for Silver and Valuable Reasonable Rates.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 228 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Booklet of Recipes FREE. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

PLUMBING TUCKER & CO. 472 Tremont St., Boston. Beach 5389

CANADA IS TO MAKE SCHOOLS SOLDIER HOMES

Many Buildings Are Offered to Military Commission—Farm Structures and Acres Given by Manitoba Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Many college and school buildings throughout the Dominion are being offered to the Military Commission to be used as homes for returned soldiers.

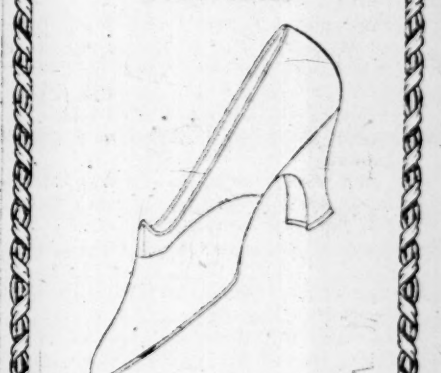
Among the first is "Pickering College," belonging to the Society of Friends, Newmarket. It is a new brick building, situated on an eminence commanding a view of a large area of farming country, and every window admits sunshine at some hour of the day. The grounds contain 25 acres, seven of which are under cultivation for vegetables. There are four tennis courts, a campus, flower gardens and a large gymnasium.

In the west, Brammar and Langara Colleges, near Vancouver, have been set apart for the soldiers by the Presbyterian Church. Alberta College, Edmonton, adjoining the University and the Department of Agriculture's Experimental plant, has also fallen in line. Here, there is an extensive acreage available for farming, and the dean of Agriculture has offered to serve the commission in its vocational work.

The Manitoba Government too, has turned over another hundred acres and farm buildings at Winnipeg, to be used as the western center for the re-education of soldiers.

In Toronto the latest handsome residence to be placed at the disposal of the commission is that of the late Mrs. Massey Treble. One of the features of this home will be a large music room, and the Massey estate has arranged that the organist of the Metropolitan Church shall give recitals there twice a week.

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York



OUR new low shoes are uncommonly pretty and distinctive, and the variety unusual, even for this store. The model illustrated, a graceful trim-fitting pump is one we have contrived, by special planning, to offer at the moderate price of six dollars. To be had of white buckskin, white kidskin, dull black kidskin or all patent leather.

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of Irish Household Linens
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New Little Building 80 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON Phone Beach 5389 585 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Our Only Store 124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTS REVISERS OF CONSTITUTION

Leaders of Both Conservative
and Radical Elements Claim
to Have Majority of Delegates
for the Coming Convention

Conflicting claims by the initiative and anti-initiative leaders, both sides claiming success, featured today's discussion in political circles of the unofficial complete returns of the election yesterday of delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

The initiative leaders state that at least 180 of the 320 delegates are pledged to support the initiative and referendum, and that they will have a majority of about 20; the anti-initiative side claims that from 200 to 250 of those elected are unpledged on the subject and that a substantial majority is expected to oppose the proposition in the convention.

The complete returns from all the cities and towns—unofficial, however, until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has canvassed the vote—indicate that the initiative group has won 11 of the delegates-at-large seats and that their opponents have succeeded in placing four of the anti-initiative "slates." In addition, each side claims John W. Cummings, who led the field with a total of 161,706.

The anti-initiative leaders believe that their failure to place more delegates-at-large was well offset by the election of "conservative" candidates in the district contests.

Since only 332 votes separate Patrick H. Jennings, the candidate in sixteenth place in the at-large contest, and Charles F. Choate, Jr., who ran seventeenth according to the unofficial returns, the "antisl" are waiting with interest for the official tabulation in the hope that Mr. Choate will be among the winners.

The question of the balance of power on the initiative and referendum issue is complicated by reason of the fact that many of the elected delegates have not publicly announced their position; also, because there are others whose public statements have been interpreted by the leaders of both sides as favorable to their respective points of view.

It is felt in political circles that the question may not be definitely settled until after the convention has assembled, June 6.

The unofficial complete returns of the voting for 32 delegates for delegates-at-large—the 16 receiving the highest totals—being the successful contestants—total as follows:

*Anti-initiative and referendum slate.
**War prohibition slate.
***Initiative and referendum slate.

The returns indicate that many candidates who favor the antisectionarian amendment, to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes, were elected. Six of the eight candidates for delegates-at-large who were on the "antisectionarian amendment slate" were apparently elected and many others were successful in the district contests. The six delegates at large are: Charles Francis Adams, John L. Bates, George W. Coleman, Edwin C. Curtis, Matthew Hale and Joseph Walker.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, who was conspicuous during the campaign as the leading advocate of the antisectionarian amendment, was elected in the thirteenth district. His election is regarded as the more significant in view of the fact that he did not appear in either the initiative or the antisectionarian slate.

In the representative districts, there were many candidates elected who had stated during the campaign that they favored the proposed amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations. A feature of the voting in the eleventh congressional district, one of the Boston districts, was the election of John A. Kellher, who was recently nominated to be Sheriff of Suffolk County, and who had announced his withdrawal from the election contest. His election caused the defeat of George Fred Williams, formerly United States Minister to Greece, the next highest point winner. Mr. Williams is an ardent champion of the initiative and referendum and was among the first to urge its adoption in the United States.

lative or the antisectionarian slate. Politically, he has been an initiative advocate, but because of his frank statement of his position on other issues he was not considered acceptable by those who framed and led in boosting the initiative slate. Thousands of voters marked their ballots exactly in accordance with one or other of these slates, it is believed, in political circles, though many others voted a "split ticket."

Among winners in the congressional districts besides Professor Anderson are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Charles S. Bird Jr., former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, Col. Everett C. Benton and Willard W. Lufkin, secretary to Congressman Gardner.

Successful candidates in the representative districts include James A. Lowell of Newton, William R. Davis of Cambridge, H. Huestis Newton of Everett, who has been for several years legislative counsel for the allied temperance organizations of Massachusetts; former Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts of Somerville, a leader in the prohibition movement; Brooks Adams of Quincy, George Franklin Willett of Norwood, E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, George P. Webster of Haverhill, former Progressive party leader of the Massachusetts House; former State Senator Frank P. Bennett of Saugus, Judge Henry T. Lummus of Lynn, and State Tax Commissioner William D. T. Treffy of Marblehead.

Ward 7 of Boston, the Seventh Suffolk District, elected former Senators David T. Montague and Guy W. Cox and former Representative William S. Kinney.

Approximately 55,000 votes were cast in Boston out of a registration of 116,836.

This was about 15,000 more votes than were cast at the primary. About the same ratios held true throughout the State.

Boston gave former Governor Walsh the highest total polled in the city, 38,041, and recorded itself in favor of 14 of the initiative slate for delegates-at-large. The two from the anti-initiative slate who qualified in Boston were Charles Francis Adams and former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis.

There will be at least one Socialist in the convention, Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member of the Legislature, having been elected in the Fourth Essex District.

Many of the delegates in the congressional and representative districts were formerly members of the Legislature, but political circles are commenting also on the numerous delegates who have never held State political office.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1—Nathan P. Avery, Holyoke.
2—Thomas F. Cassidy, Adams.
3—Charles E. Hubbard, Pittsfield.
4—Dana Malone, Greenfield.
5—Scott Adams, Springfield.
6—Henry H. Bosworth, Springfield.
7—William H. Feiler, Northampton.
8—Herbert W. Blake, Gardner.
9—Herbert E. Cummings, North Brookfield.
10—Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg.
11—Herbert Parker, Lancaster.
12—Zelotes W. Coombs, Worcester.
13—George C. Hubbard, Worcester.
14—Charles T. Tatum, Worcester.
15—Charles G. Washburn, Worcester.
16—Chester W. Clark, Wilmington.
17—John R. Kelly, Lowell.
18—Edward Fisher, Westford.
19—Hamlet S. Greenwood, Lowell.
20—Charles O. Bailey, Newbury.
21—James E. Lufkin, Essex.
22—Edmund G. Sullivan, Salem.
23—Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn.
24—Walter H. Creamer, Lynn.
25—William F. Luffkin, Essex.
26—Michael A. Sullivan, Lawrence.
27—Claude L. Allen, Melrose.
28—Everett E. Benton, Belmont.
29—Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge.
30—Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge.
31—Charles Bruce, Everett.
32—Arthur B. Curtis, Revere.
33—Edwidge E. Davis, Melrose.
34—Charles L. Underhill, Somerville.
35—James H. Brennan, Boston.
36—Thomas F. Donovan, Boston.
37—James E. Maggs, Boston.
38—Joseph J. Murley, Boston.
39—Daniel W. Lane, East Boston.
40—Francis J. Horgan, Boston.
41—Francis E. Briggs, Boston.
42—John A. Kellher, Boston.
43—Patrick Bowen, Boston.
44—James F. Creed, Boston.
45—Daniel J. Gallagher, Boston.
46—Joseph E. O'Connell, Boston.
47—Frederick L. Anderson, Newton.
48—Charles S. Bird Jr., Walpole.
49—Robert Luce, Waltham.
50—Samuel L. Powers, Newton.
51—George L. Barnes, Weymouth.
52—Asa P. French, Randolph.
53—Louis P. R. Langellier, Quincy.
54—Bara W. Clark, Brockton.
55—Frederick S. Hall, Taunton.
56—James M. Morton, Fall River.
57—James L. Sweet, Attleboro.
58—Edmund Turner, Fall River.
59—Elmer L. Curtis, Hingham.
60—Heman A. Harding, Chatham.
61—Charles Mitchell, New Bedford.
62—Samuel Ross, New Bedford.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1—John D. W. Bodfish, Barnstable.
2—George Lefort Weeks, Barnstable.
3—Jerome S. Smith, Provincetown.
4—Isaac Freeman Hall, North Adams.
5—George B. Waterman, Williamstown.
6—Charles Stoehrer, Adams.
7—Clement F. Conover, Pittsfield.
8—William A. Burns, Pittsfield.
9—Irving D. Ferrey, Pittsfield.
10—John M. Shea, Dalton.
11—Charles Giddings, Great Barrington.
12—John L. Thompson, North Attleboro.
13—Edward A. Sweeney, Attleboro.
14—Louis Swig, Taunton.
15—Edmund Bassett, Taunton.
16—Dwight F. Lane, Dighton.
17—Herbert Wing, Dartmouth.
18—Joseph Z. Boucher, New Bedford.

ESSEX COUNTY

1—Samuel I. Collins, Amesbury.
2—Edward R. Hale, Haverhill.
3—Hubert C. Thompson, Haverhill.
4—Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.
5—George P. Webster, Haverhill.
6—Archibald H. Frost, Lawrence.
7—Albion G. Pierce, Methuen.
8—John C. Twomey, Lawrence.
9—James H. Derbyshire, Lawrence.
10—James P. Donnelly, Lawrence.
11—Nesbit G. Gleason, Andover.
12—Arthur H. Weiman, Topsfield.
13—Charles P. Cooney, Andover.
14—Mal W. Chase, Lynn.
15—Augustus J. Holt, Lynn.
16—Frank P. Bennett, Saugus.
17—Elmer E. Boyer, Lynn.
18—John Mitchell, Springfield.
19—Eugene B. Fraser, Lynn.
20—Henry T. Lummus, Lynn.
21—Roy F. Bergegren, Lynn.
22—Charles D. C. Moore, Swampscott.
23—William P. T. Treffy, Marblehead.
24—Albert W. Batchelder, Salem.
25—John P. O'Connell, Salem.
26—Edward Thompson, Beverly.
27—George F. Merrill, Gloucester.
28—Carlton W. Wesson, Gloucester.
29—Horace L. Bartlett, Gloucester.
30—Harold A. Besse, Newburyport.
31—Lynnan A. Crafts, Whately.
32—Abner S. McLaughlin, Greenfield.
33—Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield.
34—Elisha S. Hall, Orange.

HAMPDEN COUNTY

1—Thomas W. Kenefick, Palmer.
2—Fred R. Linke, West Springfield.
3—Nelson Sherburne, West Springfield.
4—William J. Granfield, Springfield.
5—John Mitchell, Springfield.
6—Theodore W. Ellis, Springfield.
7—Abraham E. Snow, Springfield.
8—Rufus H. Tilton, Springfield.
9—John L. Kilson, Springfield.
10—Samuel F. Brown, Springfield.
11—John D. O'Connor, Chicopee.
12—Louis S. Begley, Holyoke.
13—John F. Delany, Holyoke.
14—Arthur S. Knell, Westfield.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

1—Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
2—Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton.
3—Henry E. Gaylord, South Hadley.
4—Roland D. Sawyer, Ware.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

1—James T. Barrett, Cambridge.
2—James F. Allyn, Cambridge.
3—William R. Davis, Cambridge.
4—Charles J. Wood, Cambridge.
5—John P. Good, Cambridge.
6—John T. Shea, Cambridge.
7—Robert W. Schacht, Cambridge.
8—Guy M. Winslow, Newton.
9—James A. Lowell, Newton.
10—James P. Richardson, Newton.
11—Patrick S. Broderick, Waltham.
12—Francis E. Webster, Waltham.
13—Robert S. Corrigan, Natick.
14—John M. Merriam, Framingham.
15—Edward Carr, Hopkinton.
16—Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro.
17—Frederick E. Glazier, Hudson.
18—Edward J. Robbins, Chelmsford.
19—Edward A. Richardson, Ayer.
20—William Wheeler, Concord.
21—Peter Daley, Lowell.
22—Patrick E. Nestor, Lowell.
23—Smith J. Adams, Lowell.
24—Henry V. Charbonneau, Lowell.
25—William H. Wilson, Lowell.
26—John J. O'Connell, Lowell.
27—Maurice A. Buck, Billerica.
28—Charles P. Howard, Reading.
29—Arthur N. Newhall, Stoneham.
30—Raymond P. Dellinger, Wakefield.
31—Thomas J. Boynton, Everett.
32—H. Huestis Newton, Everett.
33—Florence R. Flynn, Malden.
34—Trueman R. Hawley, Malden.
35—Alexander Kerr, Malden.
36—George R. Jones, Melrose.
37—Henry C. Brine, Somerville.
38—Leonard E. Chandler, Somerville.
39—Francis P. Garland, Somerville.
40—J. Warren Bailey, Somerville.
41—Franklin Knotts, Somerville.
42—William J. Shaubman, Somerville.
43—Charles F. Dutch, Winchester.
44—Benjamin F. Haines, Medford.
45—Fred J. Burrell, Medford.
46—Robert H. Crosby, Arlington.
47—Robert P. Clapp, Lexington.
48—George H. Dale, Watertown.
49—James H. Vahey, Watertown.

NANTUCKET COUNTY

1—Reginald T. Fitz-Randolph, Nantucket.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

1—Henry M. Hutchings, Dedham.
2—James M. Codman Jr., Brookline.
3—Fred Homer Williams, Brookline.
4—Brooks Adams, Quincy.
5—Paul R. Blackmur, Quincy.
6—John W. McAnaney, Quincy.
7—Lincoln Bryant, Milton.
8—Wallace H. Bicknell, Weymouth.
9—Louis Edwin Fye, Hingham.
10—Timothy F. Quinn, Sharon.
11—George Franklin Willett, Norwood.
12—Albert E. Pillsbury, Weymouth.
13—Orestes T. Doe, Franklin.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

1—Harry R. Talbot, Plymouth.
2—Ernest H. Sparrell, Norwell.
3—Walter L. Bouve, Hingham.
4—George W. Kelly, Rockland.
5—Clarence W. Harding, Whitman.
6—Robert T. Delano, Wareham.
7—Albert H. Washburn, Middleboro.
8—Edward A. MacMaster, Plymouth.
9—Patrick Peterson, Brockton.
10—Walter F. Russell, Brockton.
11—E. Gerry Brown, Brockton.
12—A. Webster Butler, Brockton.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

1—Thomas R. Kelley, Boston.
2—Christopher J. Sheehan, Boston.
3—William J. Sullivan, Boston.
4—John J. Douglass, Boston.
5—Thomas H. Green, Boston.
6—James J. Brennan, Boston.
7—John J. Mahoney, Boston.
8—Joseph M. Sullivan, Boston.
9—Martin M. Lomasney, Boston.
10—Alfred P. Scigliano, Boston.
11—David Mascovitz, Boston.
12—Timothy F. Callahan, Boston.
13—John A. Donoghue, Boston.
14—John J. Garfield, Boston.
15—Guy W. Cox, Boston.
16—William S. Conney, Boston.
17—David T. Montague, Boston.
18—Charles F. Curtis Jr., Boston.
19—Henry Parkman, Boston.
20—William Flaherty, Boston.
21—Martin L. Martin, Boston.
22—Daniel W. McIsaac, Boston.
23—Robert E. Bigney, Boston.
24—John W. McCormack, Boston.
25—Michael J. Reidy, Boston.

Worcester County

1—Andrew Hamilton, Athol.
2—David R. Cates, Westboro.
3—Charles M. Day, Winchendon.
4—John A. White, North Brookfield.
5—George H. Robinson, Sturbridge.
6—Joseph A. Love, Webster.
7—Herbert L. Ray, Sutton.
8—James H. Ferry, Northbridge.
9—Joseph S. Gates, Westboro.
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11—Allan G. Buttrick, Lancaster.
12—Augustus P. Loring, Westboro.
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TRACING USE OF GERMAN FUNDS IN AMERICA

Promoter Hammond Testifies That Rintelen Declared His Object to Be to Embroil the United States and Mexico

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tracing the expenditure of nearly \$500,000 in German propaganda cash, distributed in this country by Capt. Franz von Rintelen, former officer in the German Navy, the Government today summoned Frederick Stallforth to tell what he did with \$40,000 of that sum. He was expected to be one of the most important prosecution witnesses in the trial of von Rintelen, former Congressman Buchanan and other members of Labor's National Peace Council, accused of conspiring to halt munitions shipments.

George Flochman, treasurer of the Trans-Atlantic Trust Company, testified that von Rintelen deposited \$508,000 with him in April and May, 1915, and that all except \$40,000 was drawn out before von Rintelen fled the country. He identified David Lamar as having cashed checks for \$15,000 and \$35,000 against this German fund.

John C. Hammond, prosecution witness, testified that von Rintelen came to the United States with the intention originally of cementing friendly relations between this Government and that of Germany, and of forming an alliance between the two with the object of depriving Great Britain of her commerce and mastery of the seas. Hammond, who is an advertising agent and promoter, declared von Rintelen told him in April, 1915, that "the war would be won in America." This evidence was presented after a hard fight against it by lawyers for former Congressman Buchanan, David Lamar and other American defendants.

According to Hammond, von Rintelen's first purpose was to conduct a publicity campaign for the betterment of German-American relations. He found Allied sentiment so strong, however, that he decided to conduct munitions plants strikes instead, the witness asserted. Von Rintelen told Hammond, it was testified, that the war would not end until the shipment of American munitions to the Allies was halted. Hammond declared von Rintelen also told him he proposed to use all the influence he had toward embroiling the United States and Mexico. The German said Teutonic diplomatists had outwitted the diplomatists of the Allies, as well as those of the United States, and that Japan would probably make war on America.

After von Rintelen had made these statements, Hammond said, he severed relations with him and notified Presidential Secretary Tumulty what he knew of the German agent's activities.

Documentary evidence that Labor's National Peace Council adopted a formal resolution calling upon affiliated labor organizations to appropriate money for the support of workmen striking for the purpose of "paralyzing the private arms and munitions" traffic in this country, was introduced Tuesday at the trial of members of the council, and Capt. Franz Rintelen, the German agent, at whose behest it is alleged, the council was organized.

The peace council is alleged to have been organized by former Representative Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler, and others of the eight defendants on trial. A transcript of the minutes of the council's meeting held in Washington Aug. 3, 1915, was introduced through the first witness, Alexander H. Galt, official stenographer of the meeting. The resolution, presented by Henry B. Martin, one of the defendants who was later president of the council, read:

"Be it resolved that the officers and executive committee of Labor's National Peace Council are hereby authorized to recommend to all labor organizations affiliated with this body the levying and payment of an assessment by each member thereof to use in defraying the support of any workman who may become involved in any strike or lockout for the purpose of paralyzing the private arms and munitions traffic in this country."

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES DUTY OF CANADIAN BODY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—On the recommendation of the joint technical committee, appointed, provisionally, that body is to be recognized as a permanent committee. It will be known as the British Columbia Joint Committee of Technical Societies, says the Sun.

The objects of this new organization will be to organize the technical ability of the province, to aid in the advancement of technical education and to encourage scientific and industrial research. It will endeavor to assist the development of industries and of natural resources.

One of the special objects will be to cooperate with the honorary advisory council of industrial research appointed by the Dominion Government. It will also associate itself with any similar bodies that may be formed by provincial governments.

The committee was formed when representatives were appointed by the Canadian Mining Institute, the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the B. C. Architectural Society, the Chemical Society, the B. C. University, the University Club and the Society of Electrical Engineers. R. F. Hayward, general manager and chief engineer of the Western Canada Power Company, was appointed as chairman.

After consideration of the scope of such a body, the committee has recommended to the various societies whose representatives compose it, that organization be made a permanent one.

At a meeting of the Harvard Board of Overseers yesterday the resignation of Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture and curator of the Germanic museum, was announced, and his appointment as professor emeritus and honorary curator of the museum. Dr. Archibald T. Davison, who recently delivered the Lowell Institute lectures on the history of choral music, was appointed assistant professor of music.

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CONGRESS DAYLIGHT SAVING HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Marcus Marks of the Borough of Manhattan is to appear before a subcommittee of the National Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Thursday to urge the enactment of daylight saving legislation for the United States, sponsored in a bill introduced by Senator Calder of New York. The subcommittee holds the first public hearing on the subject Thursday.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas is chairman of the subcommittee and while he is conducting the daylight saving hearing, Senator Pomeroy, chairman of another subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee, holds a hearing on his car service bill.

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WOMEN TO WORK IN OFFICES AS MEN HOE CROPS

Campaign in Minnesota to Enlist Services of Every Man, Woman and Child in State

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The special committee appointed by Gov. J. A. Burnquist to formulate a comprehensive system to increase the crop production of the State met recently at the College of Agriculture and outlined plans with the view of enlisting every man, woman and child in Minnesota in the fight for increased crop production and general economy of resource, says the Journal.

With the assurances of Governor Burnquist that part of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for public safety would be at the command of the committee, plans were adopted to form subcommittees in every county and township in the State, to conduct a campaign of educational publicity among the farmers and people in the small towns, and to awaken the citizens in the larger cities to a sense of their part in this scheme.

The following ideas were adopted by the committee as to what each country town can do to increase food production:

"Develop a strong public opinion that all able persons, men, women, boys and girls, should work at productive employment; that labor is honorable; that those who do not work are shirking and causing others to overwork and do more than their share."

"Mobilize all labor suitable for farm employment."

"See that every town boy and girl has a chance to raise an acre at least of some crop. Ten boys can raise from 10 to 40 acres of corn, beans, or potatoes. The baseball team can raise from 10 to 100 acres of crops at least."

WOMEN TO TAKE PLACES OF MEN CALLED TO ARMS

Eastern Railroads Making Arrangements With This View—Preference Given to Women in Hiring New Employees

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several big eastern railroads today started making arrangements to employ women in place of men called to arms by the draft. Among the roads taking these precautions are the New Haven, Lehigh Valley, Erie, New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Long Island. All roads made it plain that no men would be displaced by women unless actually drafted. The women will be used in departments not actually engaged in physical operation of trains.

At the offices of the Lehigh Valley road it was stated that women are being given preference in the hiring of new employees, in departments where they are able to do the work, as the management expects many men will be called to the colors within a few months. The Lehigh is already employing women as car cleaners and has made some experiments with them as train dispatchers. The New York Central also is employing women as car cleaners.

The New Haven offices declared there was no doubt steps would be taken to have the women replace drafted men. The Long Island is preparing to employ a large number of women in clerical departments. This road has already given work to scores of women.

Between 300 and 400 men employees of the Grand Central Terminal are members of the National Guard and are momentarily expecting a summons to duty. All arrangements are being rushed to put women in their places. Some have already left, and women are going their work. The Erie offices stated that a shortage in male clerical labor was already being faced. Women ticket sellers, ticket collectors and telegraphers will be seen in the men's places.

Street railways in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities are considering the necessity of putting on women conductors. Motor-men will be replaced by conductors ineligible for war service, and the places of the latter be filled by women.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW CLUB

Officers for the Boston Parliamentary Law Club for next year elected at the annual meeting in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday are: President, Mrs. C. E. Marshall; vice-presidents, Mrs. Cora W. Ross and Mrs. Emily T. Turner; recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie S. Rhodes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louise B. Peabody; treasurer, Mrs. Ella H. Clifton, and auditor, Mrs. Mary E. Nevins.

FARMERS' CLUBS COMBINE UTILITY AND RECREATION

Iowa Rural Districts Dotted With Organizations Which Appeal to Entire Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Farmers of Southwestern Iowa seem to have gone a considerable distance in the matter of finding ways and means of keeping the young men and young women on the farm by making farm life more interesting. Through farmers' improvement clubs they have endeavored to instill an element of fun and recreation, and at the same time are devoting themselves to the study of the proper methods of solving their farming problems. The movement has been steadily growing, until one county in this section, Harrison, located just to the north of the one in which Council Bluffs is situated, has organized no less than a dozen of the farmers' improvement clubs.

Every community, in fact, seems to have its club, all of which are organized upon much the same lines. They are a conglomeration of the yeoman of literary societies, of a society of technical school graduates for the discussion of specific problems of the farm, and of the woman's club.

The farmers' club generally meets at the district schoolhouse. There is some farm topic—the selection of seed corn or the proper way to house pigs in the winter, that deals especially with matters in which the farmer is interested; there is another subject, such as the town woman's club might discuss, in which the women of the farming section are interested, and then there are general features for the entertainment and amusement of the younger people.

These clubs are doing a great measure of good where they have been organized, both in the advancement of the farmers and the farms, and in interesting the young people, boys and girls, in the work and the problems of the farm.

The chaffing club work among the girls, and the acre-corn contests among the boys, too, from the State Agricultural College at Ames, have done much to interest the young folks in the farmers' affairs. Some of these young folks who, by excellence of their work, have won trips to the State College for a week's course, have come home so enthusiastic from their trip that they have attracted the attention of many others, with a decided general trend toward the "back to the farm" movement.

FARMERS ARMY FROM COURT

TOLEDO, O.—Judge A. L. Herrod of the Kansas City, Kan., Police Court, is going to help recruit a "farmers' army." Every man convicted of vagrancy in his court will be given his choice of going to work on a farm or passing to the workhouse for 10 days on a bread and water diet.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR ARMY PASSES HOUSE

Representative London, Socialist, Only Member in Opposition in Vote of 362 to 1—Measure Now Goes to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One negative vote alone prevented the House from passing unanimously its largest appropriation bill today. As it was, the roll call, taken concurrently with a quorum called immediately after the reading of the Journal, showed 362 ayes and one solitary nay. Representative London of New York cast the opposing vote.

The omnibus Army appropriation measure now goes to the Senate carrying a total sum of money that justifies the name, "\$3,000,000,000-bill," applied to it. It will pay the expenses of the United States war for peace during the first year of the struggle as those expenses have been estimated by the War Department.

The vote today followed yesterday's session of uneventful debate during which a number of amendments were made to the bill as presented originally by the committee itself. More than \$125,000,000 was added to the sum which the committee had recommended. This addition is made necessary by the provision of the Army bill, passed in both houses last Saturday, which increased the pay of enlisted men from \$15 to \$30 a month. The bill now carries \$2,827,653,653.

BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY BEGUN IN COSTA RICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beekeeping had been given little consideration in Costa Rica, when recently a company was formed for the development of this business. The country is rich in blossoming plants and flowers at all seasons and especially suited for bee culture. At present there are estimated to be 3000 hives in the country with an annual production of 150,000 pounds. This is sold in the local markets and not exported. The new company hopes to increase the output very materially. It has already arranged with the commissary department at the Canal Zone to take the product. It has procured exclusive patent rights in the country for a separator that is said to extract the honey without injuring the comb and without waste.

The Italian bee is reported to be the most satisfactory for this section. There is a very small native bee, in Guanacaste, which is stated not to thrive in the higher altitudes. This bee does not make as clear a honey and does not seem to have developed the comb-making instinct as other species. The hive used in that section is a hollow log hanging beside the house. Many of these log hives were seen in a recent trip through Guanacaste. A considerable number of simple hives are now being made for the new company out of native wood, at a cost of 12 colones (\$5.58) each.

CARE OF HORSES PLANNED

Preparedness for the care of horses connected with the war is the object of several organizations established recently, the most important of which are The Blue Cross and the American Red Star Animal Relief, organized last fall. Dr. William O. Stillman is director-general of the latter organization, with headquarters established in Albany, N. Y. Branches have been established all over the country. The Boston branch is located at the Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver Street. Charter members of this branch are Mrs. Huntington Smith, Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, Mrs. Gilmer Clapp of Brookline, Mrs. Henry Merwin and Mrs. W. H. Dunbar of Cambridge. Funds donated to the organization for the carrying on of the work provide for the purchasing of blankets, shelter, food, etc.

GENERAL BELL TAKES COMMAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, successor to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood as commander of the Department of the East, arrived at Governors Island yesterday. He received a salute of 13 guns.

General Wood, who was recently appointed commander of the newly created Southeastern Department, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., in a few days.

MAINE LEAGUE ELECTION

PORTLAND, Me.—The Maine State Agricultural Improvement League Tuesday elected these officers: President, Silas Adams, Portland, treasurer, J. Henry Rines, Portland.

NEW HAVEN ACT AWAITS ADOPTION BY THE DIRECTORS

Measure Signed by Governor Effective as Soon as It Is Formally Accepted by the Board

All that remains to make the New Haven Validation Act effective is the formal acceptance of it by the board of directors of the road within 30 days as provided in the measure. Both the board and the Massachusetts Public Service Commission have already endorsed the legislation.

By the signing of the bill yesterday by Governor McCall, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is permitted to pay dividends not exceeding 5 per cent per annum on its common stock. The road cannot pay these dividends, under the terms of the law until it sells all the stock, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness of other corporations or associations or other property required by the decree of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York in 1914.

According to the provisions of the act, the New Haven is authorized to cancel bonds of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company amounting at par to \$2,190,000. The measure provides for the validation of a number of the holdings of the road in other corporations.

The New Haven is authorized to take over by Jan. 1, 1918, the assets and to assume other than capital stock and demand notes, its holdings in the New England Navigation Company, but this authority shall not be exercised under the terms of the measure, if the company shall have added to its assets, other than cash and current assets, increased the book values of these assets subsequent to Dec. 31, 1916, or shall have added to its liabilities. The assets are to be taken over at their book value.

In the act, the New Haven is authorized to appoint a special committee from its directors "to have charge of the sale of all real estate owned by it which is not used for the purpose of a common carrier." The special committee must report to the Public Service Commission its entire holdings of this kind of property at the end of each fiscal year. If the commission believes that the committee is not disposing of the property as expeditiously as it could, the commission is authorized to notify the Attorney-General to that effect.

COL. WOLFF ASSUMES PLATTSBURG DUTIES

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Lieut.-Col. Paul A. Wolff assumed command of the training camp for reserve officers here Tuesday and appointed Capt. J. A. Baer of the second cavalry his adjutant. Major Barlow of the Canadian army, who has just returned from active duty in France, has reported at the camp as one of the instructors.

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FARMERS' CLUBS COMBINE UTILITY AND RECREATION

Iowa Rural Districts Dotted With Organizations Which Appeal to Entire Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Farmers of Southwestern Iowa seem to have gone a considerable distance in the matter of finding ways and means of keeping the young men and young women on the farm by making farm life more interesting. Through farmers' improvement clubs they have endeavored to instill an element of fun and recreation, and at the same time are devoting themselves to the study of the proper methods of solving their farming problems. The movement has been steadily growing, until one county in this section, Harrison, located just to the north of the one in which Council Bluffs is situated, has organized no less than a dozen of the farmers' improvement clubs.

FARMERS ARMY FROM COURT

TOLEDO, O.—Judge A. L. Herrod of the Kansas City, Kan., Police Court, is going to help recruit a "farmers' army." Every man convicted of vagrancy in his court will be given his choice of going to work on a farm or passing to the workhouse for 10 days on a bread and water diet.

SENATE AGAIN PASSES ARMY DRAFT MEASURE

La Follette Referendum Amendment Defeated—Administration Recruiting Plan Goes to Conference With Three Issues

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refusing, by a vote of 4 to 68, to accept the La Follette amendment for a referendum to the people on the question of volunteers or military selection, the Senate Tuesday afternoon re-passed the Administration Army Bill and sent it to conference. The Joint Conference Committee will immediately take up the task of harmonizing the three chief issues between House and Senate, namely the ages of the men to be selected for military service, sending Roosevelt volunteers to the battlefront in France, and the question of keeping intoxicating liquors from men in the Army.

An attempt to amend the Army Bill to recruit troops for the "present emergency," instead of the "existing war," was unsuccessful, as some senators did not want to authorize other than a war on Germany.

Though the Senate virtually passed the Army Bill last Saturday night, almost simultaneously with its passage in the House, when the House measure reached the upper branch it was amended by substituting "the measure passed by the Senate, and in this form the bill went to the calendar. Senator Chamberlain called it up again Tuesday for final disposition.

After the La Follette amendment had been rejected, Senator McCumber proposed to strike out the religious exemption clause, and this was defeated, 17 to 54. Senator Gronna then offered an amendment to provide a fine of \$5000, or one year's imprisonment, for the use of cereals, fruits or vegetables for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes. Since the Agricultural Committee is expected to report out a similar provision upon the Food Conservation Bill, the Gronna amendment was laid on the table.

On a voice vote, an amendment by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts to permit the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to join with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London in going to the battlefields of France, was defeated.

Upon the bill's passage, Senator Chamberlain moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments in sending the measure to conference. The Vice-President appointed the following conference for the upper branch: Messrs. Chamberlain, Hitchcock and Warren.

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Conditions abroad make it evident that Fine Oriental Floor Coverings will never again be sold at former prices—The centres of Rug Manufacture are destitute of wool and dyes, which for years to come cannot be procured in the right grades and quality.

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CHANCELLOR TO GIVE AIMS OF GERMANY IN WAR

Yields to Pressure for Definite Statement of Government's Objects—Persistent Rumors of German Ministerial Crisis

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, parliamentary circles expect Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, will yield to the almost general pressure and make a more definite statement of Germany's war aims when the Reichstag meets tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Weser Zeitung refers to persistent rumors of a Government crisis in consequence of the widespread criticism of the Chancellor's conciliatory policy, the program for internal reform and the handling of the food problem. The paper hesitates to take the rumors too seriously, but thinks importance should perhaps be attached to an article signed E. Z. in the Lokal Anzeiger, which has lately tended to criticize the Chancellor's democratic program. This article summarizes the case against him and maintains that the present Government has clearly proved it has the support of neither parties nor masses, and that a strong and capable leadership is needed.

"Lack of Foresight"

Dr. Heim Criticizes Chancellor's Economic Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Dr. Georg Heim, German deputy and agricultural expert, has addressed a large meeting at Neustadt, severely criticizing the German Chancellor's economic policy as lacking in foresight, while all warnings have been suppressed by dint of the censorship.

The speaker announced, however, that this summer would see the adoption of his scheme for the confiscation of the entire bread-corn crop, only a quarter or a third being left to the farmers, and everything being organized on military lines. The farmers would be paid a price plus an early threshing bonus.

Thanks to arrangements for early threshing the new harvest would be available from Aug. 16 and meanwhile confiscation was absolutely necessary if the stocks were to last until then. They would do so, thought Dr. Heim, if the organization was carried out in every detail.

May Day Quiet

Soldiers Ordered to Treat All Strikers as Traitors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official Berlin message states that May Day was absolutely calm throughout Germany and that all factories were working as usual. Previous reports indicate that the authorities had made careful preparations, holding troops and machine guns in readiness and freely posting up placards warning munition workers that strikers would be treated as guilty of high treason.

Vienna and Budapest messages report that work ceased there completely and in the former city 100,000 men and women marched along the Ringstrasse during the afternoon and celebrated May Day in Prater Park until evening, the police meanwhile refraining from interference.

Peace Offer Discounted

Washington Sees No Possibility of Its Acceptance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press dispatches indicating that Germany is about to make known terms of peace are discounted here. It has been understood for some time that another move of this kind might be expected, if for no other reason than to seek to make it appear that responsibility for a continuance of the war is on the Allies. From all that can be learned the Allies are fully willing to accept the responsibility. This attitude includes, it is explained, the United States.

Some significance is attached to advice from Copenhagen received Wednesday morning stating that no German newspapers had been received in that city for three days preceding May 1. This report has been taken as meaning that the German Government has taken steps to prevent news of happenings in Germany from getting to the outside world.

Chancellor von Bethmann's forthcoming address, it is anticipated, will have no other effect than to confirm the Allies to fight the war out to a finish, as it is known to the world that no other termination of the war than the complete crushing of Prussianism can now be thought of or accepted.

It has been further intimated that the announcement of the possible peace terms was given out in Berlin in order to avert May Day strikes and to mollify the workmen. From the point of view of the Allies, it is anticipated that the chancellor will reiterate the terms of December, promising the restoration of Belgium and a free Poland, but reserving for Berlin a line of influence through to Baghdad. It is the Allied view that any peace which would leave Germany in power through the Balkans and on to Baghdad would be a constant menace to the

LEGISLATORS IN BRITAIN GREET THE NEW RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

and disheartened reaction wherever even in free western countries it is trying to assert itself.

Rioting Deplored

Executive Committee asks Suppression of Anarchistic Acts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have found it necessary to issue a proclamation in view of certain acts which many people regard as having the sole purpose of discrediting the council.

On Monday some individual who has not been killed killed General Kravtchinsk. Political agitators in the Vassili Ostrov quarter were fired upon and bombs were also thrown. A landed proprietor named Lodyjenski was arrested by individuals who professed to be members of the executive committee of the council. Again others professing to be members of the council tore off officers' epaulettes.

The proclamation issued by the committee characterizes these incidents as the "work of madmen or enemies of national freedom" and describes them also as calculated to compromise the Russian revolution. Finally the proclamation appeals to all citizens to prevent such acts, which lead to anarchy.

Yesterday, May 1 was celebrated, although yesterday was only April 18, according to the Russian calendar. This approximation to western methods will doubtless be permanent and will spread gradually to the country districts. In order to take the day of safely Sunday was a day of hard work in all factories. Yesterday, was enjoyed in a thoroughgoing fashion and the streets were crowded with long processions above which red flags flew in hundreds and by people on pavements watching the scene. The whole town was gayly decorated on the occasion of the first May Day celebration in free Russia.

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Frank H. Hardison, Insurance Commissioner, told the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee today that he wanted an assistant actuary, but cannot get one because the position carries only \$2,000. He believed that if the money attachment was increased to \$2,400 he might get a man. Representative Harrison H. Atwood, a member of the committee, volunteered to get him a man at \$2,000 within 24 hours.

Warren F. Spaulding, former secretary of the parole board, also appeared before the committee in favor of a bill which would make him eligible for a pension. He said he lost his opportunity to a retirement stipend when the board on which he served was abolished by the Legislature.

Willed Wheeler argued in favor of a measure which would permit him to employ another stenographer. The war, he said, and the increased agricultural activities incident to it, have rendered the additional worker absolutely necessary.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS ANZACS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—New Zealand troops quartered on Salisbury Plain were inspected by the King yesterday. At the conclusion of the proceedings King George sent a message to Brigadier-General F. E. Johnston expressing the pleasure the inspection had afforded him and appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the troops who had helped to immortalize the name of Anzac.

BAN ON EXPORT OF GERMAN PAPERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—No German newspapers have reached Holland for three days and reports show that both Sweden and Switzerland are also without their consignments.

VACUUM CAPTAIN RESCUED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Capt. S. S. Harris of the American armed steamer Vacuum was officially reported as rescued in a statement issued by the American consul at a British port today. The consul quoted the captain as definitely declaring Lieut. C. C. Thomas, U. S. N., in command of the Vacuum's gun crew, had been lost.

HOSTAGES TO BE FREED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—It is announced that the German Government has promised King Alfonso to release from the Holzinden camp 200 hostages from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

TALAAT BEY IN MUNICH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna telegram reports Talaat Bey's arrival in Munich after visiting Berlin and German headquarters.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Fontaine, English advances failed. Near Cerny and also on the Aisne powerful French reconnaissances were repulsed.

Northeast of Sillery we inflicted heavy losses on enemy forces and took 50 prisoners. In the Champagne fighting on Monday we took 400 prisoners. The French did not attain their objective at any point.

The German War Office communication issued last evening says: Near Arras, on the Aisne and in Champagne, the artillery duels were favorable to us. Near Lens, Monchy-le-Preux and Fontaine (Artols) as well as near Cerny (Aisne) English and French local attacks failed.

Yesterday's statement follows: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Near Arras and on both banks of the Scarpe the artillery fighting was continued with varying degrees of intensity. On the front of our fighting line near St. Quentin minor engagements occurred daily between our protecting troops and the advance troops of our opponents. St. Quentin itself is often under fire, and yesterday the cathedral received five hits.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne-Marne Canal and in the Champagne, between Sillery and the Sulphe lowland, the artillery battle continued with few intervals. Between Soissons and Rheims it was especially intense to-day evening. Near Berry-au-Bac and Brimont and east of Courcy French reconnoitering detachments which attempted night advances were repulsed. In the Champagne during the forenoon the fire increased to a point of great intensity for several hours. Shortly after midday a French attack was launched between Prosmes and Auberville. Fresh divisions were brought up with the object of wresting from the Germans the positions on the heights south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers.

The storming attack failed in the face of our stubborn resistance, after a fluctuating struggle. Baden, Saxony and Brandenburg regiments fighting in this area are in complete possession of their positions. The enemy troops suffered heavy losses.

A second attack, launched from the front south of Nauroy, did not enable the French to modify their failure in the slightest degree.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing new to report.

Twenty-two enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday in aerial fighting and three by anti-aircraft guns. Three single-seated biplanes were attacked a group of five French captive balloons northwest of Rheims and brought them all down in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's communiqué reports artillery duels at points between St. Quentin and Lens.

During the month of April, says the official report from British headquarters in France last night, we have taken in the course of our offensive operations, 19,343 German prisoners, including 393 officers. In the same period we also captured 257 guns and howitzers, including 98 heavy guns, 227 trench mortars and 470 machine guns.

In addition to those we captured, many of the enemy forces' guns, howitzers, trench mortars and machine guns have been destroyed by our artillery fire.

Marked activity in the air continued yesterday and during the night. In the air fighting eight German machines were brought down by our airplanes, two of which fell in our lines; nine others were driven down out of control; another hostile machine was shot down. Nine of our airplanes are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Quite lively artillery actions took place about the Chemin des Dames, particularly near Hurbise and Craonne, as well as in the region of Courcy.

In Champagne there was violent artillery fighting south of Moronvilliers. In this region the Germans twice delivered strong counterattacks against the positions taken by us yesterday north of Mont Haut. Our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns on both occasions broke the waves of assault and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us in the fighting of April 30 was 520; we also captured five cannons in the period from April 24 to 30.

Sub-Lieutenant Delorme (Dorme) has brought down his twenty-first enemy machine; Adjutant Madon, his ninth. Adjutant Lufbery (of New Haven, Conn.), attached to the Lafayette escadrille, has up to the present brought down nine German airplanes.

Belgian communication: Lively artillery actions occurred at various points on the Belgian front, as well as violent reciprocal bombardments north of Dixmude.

Eastern theater: April 30—A fresh, strong counterattack was launched on the twenty-ninth by the Bulgarians against the positions recently captured by the British troops near Lake Doiran. It was repulsed with heavy losses. Near Hill 1015, at the Tchernia Bend, an enemy grenade attack was stopped by our artillery. Very lively artillery actions have occurred along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An Ital-

ian official statement issued yesterday says: On April 30 artillery activity was heavy in Frigid Valley, on the northern edge of the Carso, continuing well into the night. In patrol encounters the Italians took some prisoners including an officer.

BUDGET PLACED BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

There is or ever has been any difference between Sir Edward and his colleagues, either on naval policy or any other issue. If Sir Edward should decide to leave the Admiralty, which is likely enough, it adds, it would be for entirely different reasons, and it proceeds to say that though hardened to criticism he may conceivably feel that the work of the Navy is prejudiced by his own prominence in controversies with which sailors are not concerned, his resignation, so to speak, the Times adds, has always been at the disposal of the Prime Minister, and that fact lies at the foundation of every interested rumor.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Edward was again questioned about the raid on Ramsgate, and replied that continuous attention was given to this area, so as to meet such attacks. Asked why German destroyers could apparently pass through the British mine fields with impunity Sir Edward replied that he could not explain it. Mr. Whitehouse, who had returned from America, repudiated in the House yesterday rumors that he had been engaged in an anti-British campaign.

WORK ON GERMAN VESSELS TO BEGIN

Repairs will be started on the six German and Austrian steamers seized at Boston tomorrow morning by three Boston repair concerns, orders having been received this afternoon from the United States Shipping Board at Washington to commence the work at once. The Atlantic Works, the Boston Engineering Company and Petteen and Petteen, who have been assigned men to start work along the lines of the recent survey.

Boston repair companies say that the job is the largest repair contract ever handled at Boston at one time and it is expected that every concern at this port with facilities of repair work will be called on for aid. The Austrian steamer Enry and the German steamer Ockenfels were found to be in better condition than the other steamers and it is thought that these boats will be ready for use in June. Repairs to the other four boats are expected to take three months.

INSURANCE COMPANY AFFAIRS INVESTIGATED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Investigation into the affairs of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company was under way here today. Its principal object was to determine the extent of the alleged mismanagement of the company's stocks and other assets, which forced insurance Commissioner O'Neil to make application for the appointment of a receiver and also for a temporary injunction to prevent the company from doing business. Judge Shafer was expected to grant the injunction late today. Hearing on the receivership application will not be held until next Monday.

Commissioner O'Neil declared that it was evident that the concern had been wrecked. Within two days, he said, a group of New York promoters headed by Attorney Clarence Birdseye got control and took profits of \$1,900,000 through the operations of a set of dummy directors. Warrants have been issued for Birdseye, his son Kellogg Birdseye, George Montgomery, Robert Moore and Alfred Leury, all of New York, and for W. D. McQuestion and a man named Watson. The addresses of the latter two are not known. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud.

TRAINING BILL IS URGED

Twenty-five organized semi-military companies in this State, through their representatives, former Attorney-General Herbert Parker and Robert E. Stone of Boston, requested the legislative committee on military affairs to recommend that they be given the right to train as military companies. The bill heard by the committee, slightly amended, was about the same as was heard some time ago and later rejected by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill would provide for a Massachusetts "Plattsburg" every summer for periods of two weeks.

OPPOSITION TO ESPIONAGE BILL SHOWN IN HOUSE

Discretionary Powers Under Webb Measure Are Objected to by Several Congressmen—Action Expected This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arguments for free speech and a free press were made in the House today when Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called up the espionage bill.

The bill came up on a calendar call and arrangements were immediately made to extend the time of debate so that each side of the House would be given two hours. Providing against the possibility—and indeed probability—that the House will not be in a mood to end debate at that time, it was not incorporated in the rule extending the time that debate should close and a further extension of time may be asked.

Section 4 of the Webb bill is the center of difficulty. The section provides that the President may prohibit "the publishing or communicating of, or the attempting to publish or communicate, any information relating to the national defense which, in his judgment, is of such character that it is, or might be, useful to the enemy. Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any comment, discussion or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same."

The objection to the section is indicated in the words "in his judgment." Representatives, including Minority Leader Mann and Messrs. Madden and McCormick of Illinois and Walsh of Massachusetts, feel that too much is left to the President. In view of the fact that not Mr. Wilson, but some under official, must do the actual work, it is generally agreed that there will be information that must be suppressed, under extreme penalties, but the disagreement comes when the Executive is given almost complete power to suppress publication of information which it has been said may mean almost anything.

The espionage bill was not taken up by the House Tuesday, the \$2,699,485, 281.18 war budget being given the right of way. It will, however, be brought to a vote before the end of the week, say leaders.

The official explanation is that the objects of censorship are as follows: First—To deny the enemy information of military value or any information prejudicial to the interests of the United States or to the interests of the other enemies of the Imperial German Government.

Second—To obtain information of value to the several departments of the United States Government.

Third—To prevent the spreading of false reports or reports likely to interfere directly or indirectly with the successes of the naval or military operations of the United States or likely to prejudice relations with foreign powers, or the security, training, discipline or administration of the naval or military forces of the United States.

The regulations for the cable censorship are as follows:

"Codes—The following authorized codes may be used conditioned under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and be signaled free: A. B. C.; fifth; Scott's, tenth edition; Western Union (not including five letter edition); Bentley's complete in phrase code (not including the oil and mining supplements); Broomhall's imperial combination code, rubber edition; Meyer's Atlantic cotton code, thirty-ninth edition; Riverside code, fifth edition; A. Z.

"Addresses must be complete, but properly registered addresses may be used where permitted by the censorship abroad. However, code addresses registered subsequent to Dec. 31, 1916, may not be used in messages to and from Central and South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Haiti, San Domingo, Curacao, or in messages transmitting over the Commercial Pacific cable or via trans-pacific wireless.

"Text—Cablegrams without text will not be passed.

"Signatures—All cablegrams must be signed by the name of the firm or in case of an individual, by at least the

surname. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

"Decoding and Translation of Cablegrams—All code cablegrams and cablegrams written in the approved foreign languages will be decoded or translated by censors.

"Suppressions, Delays, Etc.—All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor and without notice to the senders. No information respecting the transmission, delivery or other disposal of any cablegram shall be given by paid service, and requests made by mail must be addressed to the telegraph or cable companies and must be passed upon by the censor.

"Information to senders—Any explanation of a textbook or words, etc., required by the censor from the sender in the United States shall be obtained by collect message from the censor to the sender and by a paid telegram from the sender of the cablegram.

"Coded telegrams filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed, as New York, Key West, Galveston and San Francisco, should be accompanied by a translation. This will expedite the work of the censor and thereby greatly reduce delay."

FIVE GERMANS COME FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Five Germans who have been in South America, where they said conditions were not the most desirable for their continuation, arrived in Boston today as members of a ship's crew which they joined in Buenos Aires two months ago. The immigration authorities in Boston ordered their retention on board the ship while it remains in the port of Boston. Full information about the men has been forwarded to Washington and the immigration officials of the port of ultimate destination of the vessel in the United States will receive instructions in regard to the men.

Among the five men is Paul Rieche, who was on board the Hamburg-American Bluecher which was self-interred in a South American port. Leaving that vessel he went ashore and with five others joined the ship arriving in Boston today, only to find on arrival that a state of war existing between Germany and the United States prevented their immediate landing in the United States.

MRS. MARY H. DEWEY CONFIRMED

The Governor's Council today confirmed the reappointment of Mrs. Mary H. Dewey of Cambridge as a member of the State Board of Labor and Industries. The vote was six for the confirmation and one opposed, the negative vote being cast by Councilor Channing Smith of Leicester. The council also confirmed the nomination of John A. Keliher as sheriff of Suffolk County by a vote of 5 to 3.

S. A. R. CONVENTION POSTPONED

DES MOINES, Ia.—E. M. Wentworth, national president of the Sons of the American Revolution, has announced that it has been decided to postpone indefinitely the annual convention of the organization which was to have been held at Nashville, Tenn., beginning May 21. The reason given for the postponement was that attendance at the convention might "interfere with the preparations of members to serve their country."

H. J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration, released the man today and stationed him at a down town hotel until tonight when he will leave for New York to make final arrangements for his passage across the Atlantic. An immigration official will accompany him until safe on board the vessel.

Dr. Wegeman arrived here in August 1914, planning to make only one trip on the Cincinnati, returning at once on the Vaterland from New York. The war however interfered.

CONGRESS TO TAKE HAND IN RATE INCREASE

Senate Asks Information From Commerce Commission on Net Profits of Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Intimations that new legislation may be required to protect the public from unreasonable freight increases, now being demanded by the big carriers of the United States, were made in the Senate today when Senator Smith of Georgia called up his resolution asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish the upper branch information regarding the net profits of the railroads asking for an advance. Though full authority respecting rate cases is vested in the Federal commission, it has become evident that Congress is to jealously guard the public interest in this connection.

At the instance of Senator Kellogg of Minnesota it was announced to the Senate that the Interstate Commerce Commission is to give public hearings upon the 15 per cent advance case now pending. Hearings will be held during the weeks beginning May 7 and May 23 at the Raleigh Hotel. Both the shippers and the railways will be heard.

In asking consideration of his resolution today Senator Smith declared he expected the information from the commission would show average net earnings of more than 8½ per cent on the capital stock, first preferred, common stock and debentures of the big roads for the fiscal year 1916. Some roads, he observed, have earned more than 20 per cent.

Senator Smith declared that if the Interstate Commerce Commission does not suspend the 15 per cent advance, already tentatively granted, he will introduce legislation to have Congress suspend it. He stated large increases should not be granted to the roads earning big dividends simply to help out certain roads which do not pay well.

ONE OF GERMAN CREW IS RELEASED

Dr. Paul Wegeman, one of the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, who has been with the other Germans on Deer Island and later Gallipoli Island, was released today on telegraphic orders from Washington. He has obtained a safe conduct for return to Germany via Holland through efforts of the Swiss legation in Washington, and is to return on a steamer leaving New York soon and carrying many Austrian and Turkish consular agents, all of whom have obtained safe conducts following the break of diplomatic relations between the United States and those countries.

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Plus Extraordinary Ease of Handling—due to modern wheel base 115 inches.

Plus that marvelous, yes, marvelous, is the word—that marvelous ease of riding that comes from the use of two full elliptic springs in front—as well as in the rear.

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1395. Four-Passenger Sedan, \$1295. Six-Passenger Sedan, \$1595. Wood wheels \$100 less. Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1395. Five-Passenger Sedan (Demonstrable Top) including regular top, \$1695. All prices f. o. b. factory.

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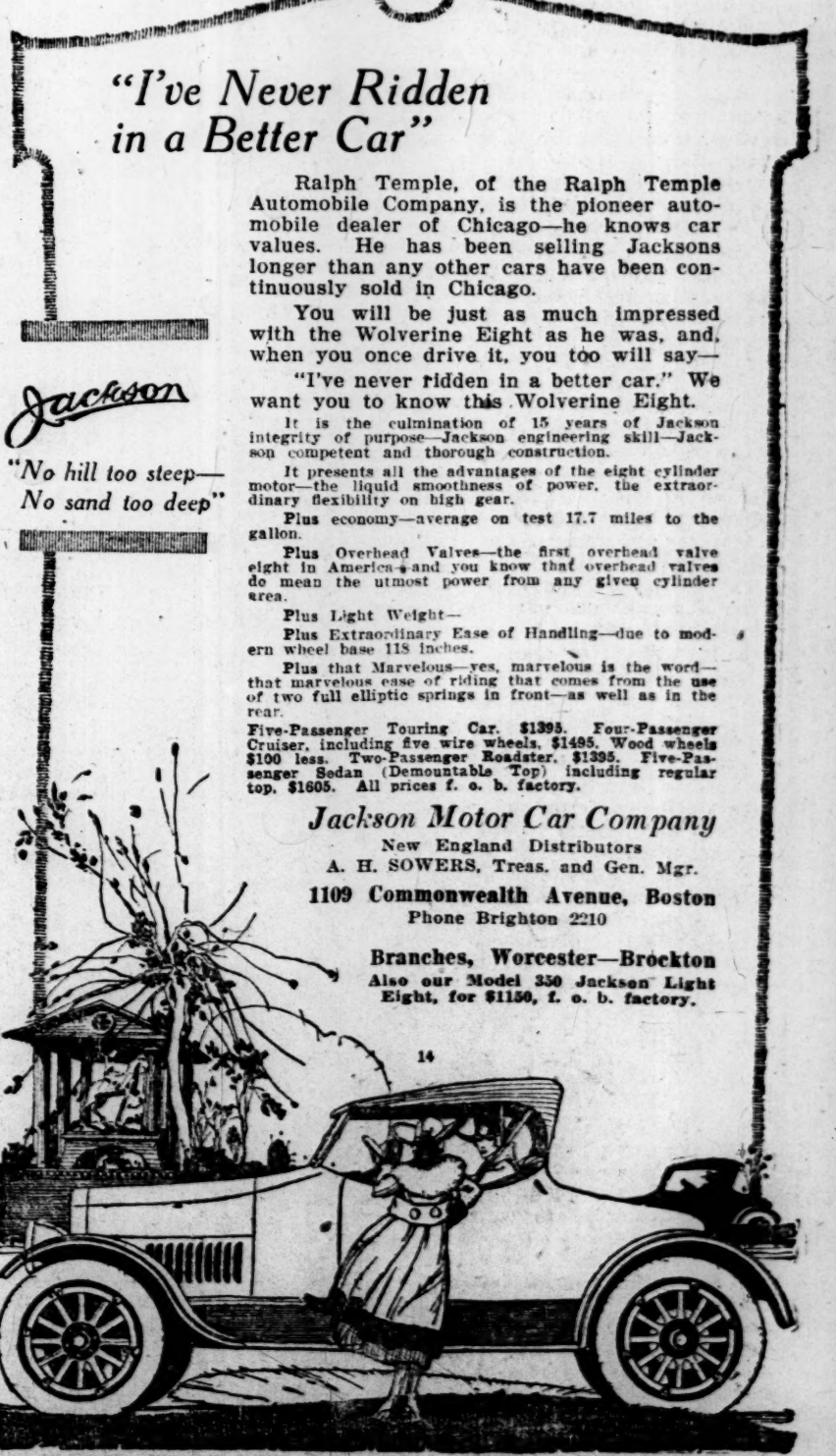
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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

VIVIANI HAILS DEMOCRACY IN SENATE SPEECH

Leader of French Army Mission Commends United States for Courage to Fight for Ideals—World Welcome for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his speech before the United States Senate yesterday, M. Viviani, leader of the French war commission, said:

"Since I have been granted the supreme honor of speaking before the representatives of the American people, may I ask them first to allow me to thank this magnificent capital for the welcome it has accorded us. Accustomed as we are in our own free land to popular manifestations, and though we had been warned by your fellow countrymen who live in Paris of the enthusiasm burning in your hearts, we are still full of emotion raised by the sights that awaited us. I shall never cease to see the proud and stalwart men who saluted our passage, your women whose grace adds fresh beauty to your city, their arms outstretched, full of flowers, and your children hurrying to meet us at the call of their masters as if our coming were looked upon as a lesson for them, all with one accord acclaiming in our perishable persons immortal France. And yet I predict there will be a yet grander manifestation the day when your illustrious President, relieved from the burden of power, will come among us bearing the salute of the Republic of the United States to a free Europe whose foundations, from end to end, shall be based on right."

"It is with unspeakable emotion that we cross the threshold of this legislative palace, where prudence and boldness meet, and that I, for the first time in the annals of America, though a foreigner, speak in this hall which only a few days since resounded with the words of virtue force. You have set all the democracies of the world the most magnificent example. As soon as the common peril was made manifest to you, with simplicity and within a few short days you voted a formidable war credit and proclaimed that a formidable army was to be raised. The commentary on his acts President Wilson gave before acting, and which you made yours, remains in the history of free peoples the weightiest of lessons. Doubtless you were resolved to avenge the insults offered your flag which the whole world respected. Doubtless through the thickness of these massive walls the mournful cry of all the victims which criminal hands hurled into the depths of the sea has reached and stirred your souls; but it will be your honor in history that you also heard the cry of humanity and invoked against autocracy the rights of democracies. And I can only wonder as I speak that if they still have any power to think of the thoughts of the autocrats who three years ago against us, three months ago against you, unchained this conflict. Ah! doubtless they said among themselves that a democracy is an ideal government, that it showers reforms among mankind, that if it can, in the domain of labor, quicken all economic activities, and yet now we see in the French Republic, which is fighting in defense of its territory and the liberty of nations by opposing to the avalanche let loose by Prussian militarism the union of all its children who are still capable of striking many a weighty blow."

"And now we see England, far removed like you from conscription, who has also, by virtue of a discipline all accept, raised from her soil millions of fighting men. And we see other nations accomplishing the same feat, and liberty not only endures all hearts, but coordinates and brings into being all needed efforts. And now we see all America rise and sharpen her weapons in the midst of peace for the common struggle. Together we will carry on that struggle; and when with force we have at last imposed military victory, our labors will not be concluded. Our task will be, I quote the noble words of President Wilson, to organize the society of nations. I well know that the fibres of our enemies, who have never seen before them anything but horizons of carnage, will never cease to leer at so noble a dream. Such has always been the fate of ideals at their birth; and if thinkers and men of action had allowed themselves to be discouraged by skeptics, mankind would still be in its infancy and we should still be slaves. After material victory we will win this moral victory. We will shatter the ponderous sword of militarism; we will establish a guarantee for peace; and then we can disappear from the world's stage, since we shall leave, at the cost of our common immolation, the noblest heritage future generations can possess."

NEW HAVEN GIVES NOTICE OF CHANGES

New train service on the South Shore and Cape Cod will be inaugurated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during the next 10 days according to an announcement today. On May 4 the changes are as follows:

A new train will be operated between Boston and Plymouth week days, leaving Boston at 4:58 p. m., running express to Plymouth, and will leave Plymouth at 7:18 a. m., running express from Plymouth.

The train leaving Boston at 5:07 p. m. will stop at North Cohasset and Black Rock and be discontinued between Greenbush and Plymouth. The train leaving Plymouth at 6:56 a. m. will be discontinued between Plymouth and Greenbush, but will leave the latter point at 7:40 a. m., due in Boston at 8:44 a. m.

Beginning May 5, a Saturday only train will leave Boston at 1:05 p. m. for Woods Hole. On May 7 a week-day train will be run to Woods Hole, leaving Boston at 7:19 a. m., and another train in the opposite direction will be put on leaving Woods Hole at 4:35 p. m., arriving in Boston 6:55 p. m. The train leaving Buzzards Bay week days at 9:31 a. m. for Woods Hole, and the train leaving Woods Hole at 4:40 p. m. for Buzzards Bay will be discontinued.

Effective also on May 5 will be a new train leaving Middleboro Saturdays only at 11:55 a. m., due South Braintree 12:50 noon and Boston 1:15 p. m. The train now leaving Middleboro week days at 4:50 p. m. for South Braintree will be omitted on Saturdays.

Starting May 7 the train for Provincetown leaving Boston week-days at 4:20 p. m. will have a parlor car and in the return direction the parlor car will be operated on train leaving Provincetown at 5:55 a. m., due in Boston at 9:57 a. m. On Sundays the trains leaving Boston at 3:4 a. m. and Provincetown 2:40 p. m. will have a parlor car.

LAW NOW PERMITS ALIENS TO ENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—French and English citizens in the United States will be permitted to enlist here in the French and British armies by virtue of a law amendment passed by the Senate Tuesday, after having been agreed to in the House. Under the former law citizens, living in the United States, could not be enlisted in the armies of their respective countries, neither could they be selected for military service in the United States Army. Enlistments may now be made under the regulations established by the Secretary of War.

"This measure," said Senator Overman, "is requested by the representatives of the great countries who are here now. They are of the opinion that they can raise perhaps 250,000 men in this country who would not enter our army, but who would be glad to join the English or the French armies."

GEN. CARRANZA TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Venustiano Carranza Tuesday took the oath of office as the first constitutional President of Mexico since 1913. Backed by a majority of nearly 800,000 votes, given him by the Mexican people at the March elections, President Carranza drove from the National Palace to the Chamber of Deputies and swore to uphold the new constitution.

Seated beside him in his carriage was General Obregon, Minister of War in the provisional Cabinet, and the man who, more than any other, is credited with enabling the President to meet the emergencies of the last four years.

There was a parade of more than 20,000 persons, and at night fireworks and electrical displays blazed from the Cathedral. Five thousand carrier pigeons were released to carry the news of the inauguration throughout the republic.

LOANS ARRANGED TO FRANCE AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—France and Italy will each receive \$100,000,000 in loans from the United States within a short time, it was announced last night by Secretary McAdoo. The first \$25,000,000 may be turned over to Italy today. A loan to Russia will be made, it is stated, and loans to Belgium and Serbia are under consideration.

A block of treasury certificates will be offered at once. They will mature July 17, bear 3 per cent interest, be convertible into bonds and be offered through the Federal Reserve banks. The size of the offering was not stated but it is expected to be about \$200,000,000.

CHEAP NITRATES FOR FARMERS TO AID PRODUCTION

Fund of \$10,000,000 Proposed in Senate Resolution—Inquiry Into Anthracite Prices Ordered—Freight Rates Figures Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A fund of \$10,000,000 is to be placed at the disposal of President Wilson for use in bringing shipments of nitrates from South America, to be distributed at cost among United States agriculturists to stimulate crop production, in a resolution passed by the Senate late Tuesday. It now goes to the House for concurrence. Nitrates are now said to be selling in the United States for \$100 a ton, the normal price in the open market being \$45. It is expected that the Government can bring the price down to within reach of the farmers, thus aiding the food situation, which is now uppermost in the war program.

Resolutions demanding from the Federal Trade and the Interstate Commerce Commissions, respectively, the facts concerning the anthracite coal situation in the United States, and regarding the profits being made by the big railroads which are now asking a 15 per cent freight rate advance, also were presented to the Senate Tuesday.

Pointing out that there are indications that the coal supply is being diverted from New York City, Senator Calder of New York introduced a resolution requesting the Federal Trade Commission to give the Senate all available information upon the anthracite industry, including a statement of production during 1916 and output during 1917, also to investigate and report upon the cost of mining anthracite and the disposition of the anthracite supply during 1916 and 1917, as compared with former years.

The resolution introduced by Senator Smith of Georgia directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to present to the Senate a statement showing gross and net earnings of all the railroads since the commission was created, the net incomes for the fiscal year 1916, incomes during January, February, and March, 1917, as compared with the first three months of 1916, also a list of the roads earning 7 per cent or over on their capital stock and upon book values, together with the exact percentage of earnings.

The Calder resolution was adopted, while the Smith resolution went over until today, when it is to be called up for discussion. The Senate also passed a resolution making immediately available \$200,000 for irrigation upon the Yakima Indian reservation in the State of Washington.

Power to Seize Ships

House to Consider Action Authorized by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James R. Mann, Republican leader, today frustrated an attempt by Representative Alexander of Missouri to bring before the House the joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of vessels of any subject or citizen of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

In making the objection to "present consideration" which prevented the debate, the Republican leader condemned seeming attempts to hurry measures through Congress without due consideration. The resolution was reported from committee only yesterday, he said, and copies of it were not available upon the floor of the House.

President Wilson is given authority to seize, for the use of the United States, all vessels belonging to enemy nations which are in the ports of the United States or its possessions, by the bill.

The Senate, after nearly six hours of argument, passed a similar bill Monday night. The Federal Shipping Board is directed to operate the vessels at once, and claims of American citizens against some of the ships are left for future determination.

FRENCH COMMISSION TO VISIT CAMBRIDGE

City officials of Cambridge, Mass., have received word through Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger that the French commissioners to the United States have accepted an invitation to visit Cambridge which is the seat of Harvard University at the same time they are in Boston which will probably be between May 10 and May 15. Congressman Dallinger's telegram to Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge is as follows:

"Have personally presented invitation of the city to the British and French commissioners through the British and French ambassadors and same gratefully received. British commissioners obliged to go direct to Canada and therefore impossible to accept unless plans are changed. French commissioners assure me that they will undoubtedly visit Cambridge probably sometime between 10th and 15th of May. Impossible to arrange details now. In order to avoid confusion suggest you immediately get in touch with Governor McCall and President Lowell so that program may be satisfactorily arranged."

VENEZUELAN PLOT REPORTS MINIMIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of German plotting in Venezuela are not seriously regarded here. Venezuela declared appreciation of the justice of the position of the United States and loyal and enduring friendship for the Government and people of this country soon after the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany. It is confidently stated that the authorities in Venezuela are able to handle the situation, and no question is raised but that this Government would be immediately notified if any situation of a seriousness warranting attention should develop.

NEW BRUNSWICK DRY LAW IN EFFECT

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The prohibition law, under which liquor cannot be sold for beverage in the Province of New Brunswick, went into effect at midnight Monday night. Its sale, however, is permitted for medicinal, sacramental and mercantile purposes and the wholesale distribution assigned to two local drug firms. Retail privileges will be granted later. The law contains a provision whereby the electorate may demand a referendum on the prohibition question after the war.

TWO BALTIMORE STEAMERS SUNK

BALTIMORE, Md.—The British steamers Swannore and Dromore of the Johnson Line, plying between Baltimore and Liverpool, have been torpedoed and sunk, according to cables received here by the local agents, the Robert Ramsey Company. All on board the Dromore were saved, but one lifeboat, containing 11 of the crew of the Swannore, is still unaccounted for. The Swannore was sunk April 25 and the Dromore April 27.

LEXINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

LEXINGTON, Mass.—For the first time in a number of years, the graduating class of the Lexington High School is to have a class day. The date has been set for Tuesday afternoon, June 19, in the Town Hall, and the graduation exercises will be held in the same hall the following Wednesday evening.

BRITISH ENVOYS AND AMERICAN LEADERS CONFER

Mr. Balfour, General Bridges and Admiral De Chair All Meet Appointments—May Go With French to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Balfour had an appointment with Secretary McAdoo at noon. General Bridges held a conference with Secretary Baker in the morning and Admiral De Chair spent some time with the general board. It is possible the British mission may accompany the French mission to New York, although this has not been decided.

What the people of the United States can save was emphasized by a leading financial official of the Government, as the crux of the question of whether the United States can successfully finance the Entente through the war. In a conversation with a representative of this bureau, he summarizes the situation as follows:

Economists figure that the United States saves from \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 a year, as indicated by the amount of new securities floated, buildings and other improvements made, etc. That represents the amount which the United States can put into loans to finance the Entente. If we were the only country at war, conditions would be different, for there would then be enormous possibilities through selling in other countries of securities held here and putting the proceeds into war loans. But, during the whole course of the war, the United States has been buying securities unloaded by belligerents who needed their money for financing themselves in the war. There are no great financially rich neutrals, where the United States can unload securities similarly.

Two big sources for loans exist, then. These are by increasing savings and diverting savings. If the United States can save enough more than usual, the war can be financed without turning the usual annual savings aside from the usual improvements and extensions into which new capital annually goes. If not, then savings must be diverted from these purposes to finance war; to whatever extent that is necessary, new railroads, cars, trolley lines, waterworks, buildings and everything absorbing new capital, must wait.

An advantage of taxation as a method of financing the war is that it encourages economy, and economy means more saving, but the taxes must not be so onerous as to destroy the incentive to industry. Suppose, for example, that an excess profits tax took all profit over 6 per cent, there would then be no incentive to the manufacturer to do the volume of business and apply the efficiency to earn more than 6 per cent. Less goods would be produced, and when this condition reached the stage where the total value of useful goods produced in the country was less than before, there would be less new value to be saved. Income and inheritance taxes are less directly open to this objection than are taxes upon business, so that these, and heavy taxes upon luxuries and unnecessary articles of consumption, are more likely to be applied.

SCHOONER WOODWARD ABRAHAMS IS SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American schooner Woodward Abrahams, a ves-

sel of 744 tons register, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a cable message received here by Pendleton Brothers, former owners of the ship. All of the crew of nine men were saved, the cable added.

The Woodward Abrahams was last reported leaving Jacksonville Feb. 23, at which port she had called for supplies after loading at Pensacola. She was built in 1881 at Wadoboro, Me., and had been sold to another American firm, her former owners said.

The Woodward Abrahams, Captain Velno, formerly hailed from Boston. She sailed from Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 13, with a cargo of timber for Liverpool. The vessel was 166 feet long, 35 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold. Her net tonnage was 676 and gross tonnage 744.

CLUBS MAY EXPEL MAYOR

CHICAGO, Ill.—While Mayor Thompson, who has been criticized sharply because of alleged unpatriotic utterances, remains silent, the question of expelling him from the Rotary Club is before the board of directors, and the Elks also are discussing a proposal to expel him from their organization.

VIEW OF RUSSIAN SEPARATE PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is essential that the United States commission to Russia should include men acceptable to the Russian Social Democrats, according to Prof. Alexander Petrushevitch, son of the first floor leader of the first Russian Duma, who addressed a representative body of men at the Economic Club dinner last night.

He said there was real danger of a separate Russian peace especially if Germany's peace terms should coincide with the views of the Russian Social Democrats. Charles Evans Hughes made an appeal for the sending of American troops to France.

Y. M. C. U. CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION

An exhibition of 40 photographs, which the Camera Club of Detroit has loaned the Y. M. C. U. Camera Club of Boston in exchange for 25 from the latter, was formally opened to the public last night at the club's monthly meeting at which these officers were elected: President, W. E. Burwell; vice-president, E. C. Howard; treasurer, H. C. Channen; secretary, Louis Astrella.

The exchange exhibition, the first of the club, will remain open until May 8 and is the beginning of a series which Secretary Astrella is at present arranging.

BOSTON SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE MAY DAY

Boston Socialists celebrated May Day yesterday afternoon with a parade of several hundred from People's Temple, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, to Boston Common, where speakers predicted an uprising if food prices are not lowered. In the evening at People's Temple addresses were delivered by Louis E. Henderson of the arrangements committee and Joseph Cannon of New York City. Charges were made against Wall Street firms in connection with the advance in price of foodstuffs.

LINERS GIVE TO THE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hamburg-American liners Portonia and Clara Hennig, at New York, have been turned over by the American Government for use of the Entente Allies. One ship will go to France and the other to Italy.

BRITONS URGE COOPERATION IN OCEAN TRAFFIC

French Envoys, Meanwhile, Are Strongly Advocating Dispatch of United States Troops to the Front—Conferences Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Viviani had an important conference Tuesday with Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat and Ambassador Jusserand, regarding the progress of the work so far, which is considered highly satisfactory.

It is generally known that the British are placing stress upon the need for United States cooperation in their shipping problem in conferences with Government officials, and that the French commission members are urging strongly that United States troops be sent to France with the least possible delay.

The members of the French mission split up later for conferences with Administration officials and in the afternoon attended a charity exhibition of motion pictures of the battle of the Somme, in which Marshal Joffre is shown.

Tuesday night, the heads of the mission were guests of honor at a dinner given by Chief Justice White.

Today Admiral Chocheprat will make a statement to the United States people regarding the French navy, and probably how France considers the American Navy can best help in waging war against Germany.

Emile Hovelague, general counselor of the mission, also will issue a signed statement dealing with United States military cooperation.

Mr. Balfour had as a luncheon guest Daniel Willard of the Council of National Defense.

Ian Malcolm, Mr. Balfour's parliamentary secretary, left for New York to represent Mr. Balfour at the meeting of the American Red Cross.

Announcement was made that the United States already has placed at the disposal of the Entente Allies a considerable amount of ship tonnage.

Members of both the British and French commissions are taking up shipping problems directly with the United States Shipping Board. The board's wooden ship building campaign has met an encouraging response throughout the country, it was stated. To stimulate steel ship building, the board will let contracts for steel construction as well as wooden. The country will complete the first wooden ships in six months.

Mr. Balfour conferred with President Wilson Monday evening, remaining at the White House until after 10 o'clock. Then he accompanied the President to the Pan-American Building, where the Secretary of State held a reception for members of the commissions.

Problems of the limitation of exports from the United States were considered at a conference with Secretary Lansing at the State Department, at which Mr. Balfour was present. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board were among those present.

It is probable that a bill will be introduced late this week asking that the President and the Shipping Board be given powers to control the entire shipping of the United States for the duration of the war.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British steamers Swannore and Dromore of the Johnson Line, plying between Baltimore and Liverpool, have been torpedoed and sunk, according to cables received here by the local agents, the Robert Ramsey Company. All on board the Dromore were saved, but one lifeboat, containing 11 of the crew of the Swannore, is still unaccounted for. The Swannore was sunk April 25 and the Dromore April 27.

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ALASKAN INDIAN IS INSTRUCTED IN BUSINESS

Cooperative Stores Started in Several Eskimo Villages, One of Which Declares a Cash Dividend of 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Guided by the Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Education, the Alaskan Indian is fast learning important lessons in business management. He is taught to protect himself from the sharp practices of unscrupulous traders. In several Eskimo villages, the school authorities have started cooperative stores, where natives may exchange their wares, and buy the necessities of life at a legitimate price. Contact with the civilized world has forced many of them to rely on certain requisites of civilized life, and these were often imposed upon them at extortionate prices.

The Bureau of Education put a stop to this system. Under the general supervision of the teachers, cooperative stores were established among the natives, owned and managed by the natives themselves. At these stores food and supplies are sold at reasonable prices, and furs and ivory, woven baskets and other native products can be disposed of with profit for the Indian.

Twelve months after its establishment, the cooperative store at Hyaberg, in Southeast Alaska, declared a cash dividend of 50 per cent, and still had funds available that were used in the construction of a larger store.

In addition to the actual stores, the Department of the Interior has made arrangements whereby natives may forward their furs and other products to Seattle, where they are sold at auction. In this way the income of the Alaskan Indian frequently attains very fair proportions.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL GRADUATION PLANS

Graduation exercises of the Cambridge public schools will be uniform this year and very simple, the superintendent, Michael E. Fitzgerald, announces. The program will consist of the "Star-Spangled Banner," recitation of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, presentation of diplomas, salute to the flag and the singing of "America." There will be no presentations of flowers. This, Mr. Fitzgerald thinks, is more in keeping with the condition of a country at war than an elaborate program would be and has the second advantage of requiring no time for preparation, an item of importance owing to the time lost through delay in the opening of schools in the autumn. The dress of the girls also will be kept simple.

In addition to its work in food conservation the Cambridge schools are aiding in the present situation by having special classes for the teaching of English and citizenship to foreigners. One such class is now in operation at the Putnam School for Portuguese. This is conducted in cooperation with the Portuguese Government. In order to promote trade relations with other countries the Portuguese Government has established a system of education in Portuguese among its people who are living in other countries, particularly in North and South America. It provides teachers to instruct them in their native tongue. Thus, while instructed in Portuguese by teachers authorized by the Government of Portugal these immigrants will be given English instruction by the Cambridge school department.

Miss Irene R. Marshall has been given charge of the home and school gardens. Most of this work will be in backyard gardening but community gardens will be established at the Wellington, Agassiz, Harvard, Russell, Hargerty and Ellis elementary schools and at the Girls Trade School. In these gardens the emphasis will be placed on those vegetables that have special food value such as carrots, turnips, etc. The Cambridge Teachers Club gave a concert Sunday to raise money for seeds and fertilizers. The club will give a play, "Green Stockings," at Jordan Hall the first week in June.

LATHERS STRIKE SETTLED

Settlement agreements have been signed by Boston contractors employing about 175 members of the Boston Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union, who went on strike yesterday morning, and more than 250 members of the union probably will go to work today, according to a statement made by Edward T. Kelly, business manager of the union. The union demands a wage of 75 cents an hour for day work, \$3.75 a thousand for wood lath work, and \$6.00 a day for metal lath work. The present wages are 65 cents an hour for day work, \$3.65 a thousand for wood lath work, and \$5.25 a day for metal lath work. Employers have promised to compromise on a 7½ per cent increase, just one half of what the strikers demand. The contractors will hold a meeting this afternoon at the offices of the Master Builders Association, 166 Devonshire Street, and officials of the association predict that a peaceful settlement will be reached and that all the strikers will soon be back at work.

FRANCE HONOR: R. NORTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Richard Norton has been given the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. He was the co-ordinator with H. H. Harjes of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Mr. Norton, a son of Charles Elliot Norton, was graduated by Harvard University in 1892.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been recorded in the sale of an estate at 605-607 Atlantic Avenue with frontage also at 246-248 Purchase Street. The property consists of a lot of 3297 square feet and a seven-story brick mercantile building. The total assessed valuation is \$78,000 of which \$56,000 is on the land. The entire premises are under lease for a long term. Title was given by Charles S. Willard, executor of the will of Elizabeth G. Billings, to Joseph E. Doherty, who purchases for investment. Sale was negotiated by Frederic Vieux, Exchange Building.

Another sale is reported today in the Harrison Avenue district. Mary L. Schuchmann, et al, convey to Soon W. O. Seetoo, et al, the brick house and lot of land containing 540 square feet, at 24-24½ Harrison Avenue, corner of Oxford Place. The total assessment is \$22,000, of which \$18,400 is carried on the land.

Inc. has purchased the five-story brick building at 11 Harrison Avenue near the corner of Essex Street, title to which was conveyed by Fannie E. Morrison, direct. This property is assessed for \$42,000 and the 1395 square feet of land carries \$34,900 of that amount. The premises are leased to one tenant for a term of 10 years.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Harris Wolfe has purchased an improved property in the South End district owned by the Caroline H. Cottle Estate et al., consisting of a four-story and basement brick dwelling. The lot contains 1955 square feet and carries \$3400 of the \$14,000 assessment. The location is 59 Rutland Square.

Bartholomew A. Brickley is another buyer, taking title from Thomas Joseph, owner of the three-story and basement brick house and lot of land containing 1230 square feet, situated at 48 Hudson Street. The total assessed value is \$8600, of which \$3100 applies on the land.

Final papers have gone to record from Matthew W. Fallon Jr. to William A. Lindh and wife, purchasers of the three-story and basement brick house and 1510 square feet of land at 21 Dwight Street. This parcel carries an assessment of \$6800 including \$3200 on the land.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

John F. Wing has bought the frame house and 4481 square feet of land at 102 Cushing Avenue corner of Windmere Road, Dorchester, owned by William F. Murphy et al. and assessed for \$6200 including \$1800 on land.

Charles H. Gosse also bought a frame dwelling at 20 Windmere Road near Cushing Avenue, from William Brewster et al., trustees. This parcel carried an assessment of \$5800, of which \$1500 applies on the 4913 square feet of land.

Title to the frame house and 4228 square feet of land at 9 Howe Street has been sold by Izetta N. Howe to Davis F. Eldridge. The total assessed value amounts to \$4500 including \$1100 worth of land.

The frame house and lot at 5 Kingsbury Street, Roxbury, has been sold by Julia A. Laurence, owner, to Charlotte L. Bell, trustee. The property is assessed for \$4900 and the 2198 square feet of land carries \$1100 of it.

BOUGHT BACK BAY ESTATES

Guy Lowell, trustee, has purchased the residence at 180 Beacon, corner of Clarendon Street, Back Bay, from the owner, Annie L. A. Chauvenet. There is a land area of 4519 square feet. The property is assessed for \$80,000 which includes \$61,000 on the land.

Papers have passed today conveying the property at 204 Commonwealth Avenue from Stewart C. Woodworth to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling. The property is assessed for \$48,000, of which \$22,700 is on the land; and consists of a four-story dwelling house and 3237 square feet of land. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Portland St., Ward 5: General Real Estate Trust, Pank & Wilcox; brick mfr. Massachusetts Ave., Ward 12: Leon E. Graustein, Sloan & Albee; brick office.

Kemble St., 134, Ward 12: Adams & Sweet Co.; alter factory.

Washington St., 425, Ward 23: H. Cohen; alter laundry.

Hyde Park Ave., 1816, Ward 24: F. L. Genge; alter office.

NO-LICENSE BRINGS CITY NO ARRESTS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—For the first time in 10 years the police made no arrests today. This unusual record was accredited to the fact that all places previously licensed to sell liquor were closed at midnight the preceding night. Throughout the first no-license day the "sate" on which the police record the daily arrests was not removed from its customary place. Frank O. Blanchard, one of the four recently appointed police sergeants, was today detailed for duty with the liquor inspection squad.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10.
Copley—"Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat," 8:10.
Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, 2: Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

MUSICAL UNION HEARD IN SHORT CHORUSES

Boston Musical Union, George S. Dunham, Conductor—Concert in Jordan Hall, evening of May 1. The assisting artists were: Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto; Henry G. Moeller, tenor; Carmine Fabrizio, violinist; Elmer Wilson, pianist; and Homer C. Humphrey, organist. The vocal selections were as follows: "Palm Springs," "Panis Angelicus," Mozart, "Ave Verum," Parker, "In May" (women's voices); Sullivan, "Evening"; Bliffe, "Come, Fairies, Trip It"; Borodin, dance song from "Prince Igor"; Reichardt, "The Image of the Rose" (male voices and tenor solo); Mascagni, hymn from "Cavaleria Rusticana"; The violinist played the following solos: Tounsend, because; Couperin-Kreisler, "Aubade provencale"; Sarasate, zapateado; Ysaye, "Rêve"; Kreutzer, "Tambourin chinois." The contralto sang the following songs: "Wachet! Le vieux St. Jean," "Contemplation" and "Danse"; Ronald, "Puck This Little Flower"; Henschel, "The Shoughe Show"; Rubinstein, "Glad Night"; Phillips, "Heigh-ho Sunshine"; Schubert, "Ave Maria" (with violin obligato).

The concert was a musical festival on a small scale, the chorus sharing with two independent artists, a contralto and a violinist, the responsibility for entertaining the audience. The work done was all of a high order technically, and was worthy of a community that has such a high reputation for the choral selections; Mrs. Hunt gave delightful interpretations of French and English songs; Mr. Fabrizio gave interesting readings of familiar violin pieces. Every note whether sounded by field voices, or by solo voice, whether executed on violin, or on piano or on organ, had accurate and pleasing tone, every phrase of melody had correct proportion. The whole performance was built on a solid foundation of scholarship.

Considered from the standpoint of the soloists, the scholarship of the performance may not matter much. But considered from the standpoint of the chorus, it may mean a great deal. Song interpreters and violinists come and go, some of them taking great technical care with their work, others going through it in an unstudied manner, and all of them winning applause from somebody. But choruses have such difficulty in getting heard at all, that any individuality of method they show in approaching the public deserves attention.

At present the scholarship of the Musical Union remains more, doubtless, in the intentions of the conductor than in the abilities of the singers. That situation, however, can easily be imagined to change. A chorus seldom rises above the level of its conductor, but it is almost sure in time to get up to his level. Mr. Dunham directed the Mozart, Parker, Sullivan and Borodin pieces in a style that would challenge the intelligence and artistic penetration of the best singing society in New England. He, for his part, did everything that was necessary for the achievement of success. The hope may be indulged in, then, that by another season the men and women who watch his back will have found their talents and will make their work add to the influence and not merely to the length of the concert calendar.

INCOME TAX RETURNS PROBABLY \$10,739,765

In a report filed with the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, William D. T. Treacy, State tax commissioner, estimates that upon the basis of returns already filed, the total income tax this year will be not less than \$10,739,765.82. For "all other taxes" throughout the State, the report shows a total of \$762,636.643 upon which a tax of \$13,620,659 was assessed.

Complying with the Income Tax Law of last year, the commissioner says in the report that there were 180,108 returns filed and 161,640 assessed. The number of returns to be assessed is 18,468. From the returns already assessed there will result a tax of \$9,584,375.82, and the tax on the remaining returns not yet assessed probably will be not less than \$1,155,390.

The tax commissioner concludes, upon what data he has at hand, that the assessment of all other personal property assessed under the income tax, ought not to be less than \$669,790,332, but that if the assessors make special effort to discover and assess all personal property to a greater extent than heretofore, the amount of such property ought to be very materially in excess of that amount.

YALE MEN ENTER AVIATION CORPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. Backus, business manager of the Yale Record; H. A. Pumpelly, football star; Leslie McNaughton of the crew and 10 other Yale students forming the membership of the aerial coast patrol unit No. 3, took the Federal oath here Tuesday and were mustered into the aviation corps of the United States Navy. Their training began immediately.

MUSIC NOTES

André Maquarre, the first flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is announced as the conductor of the pop concerts, which open in Symphony Hall Monday evening, May 7.

Mme. Galli-Curci, the soprano, who was unable to give her concert last Sunday afternoon, is announced today as having arranged to appear in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 6.

JEWS WANT RUSSIAN LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A committee of prominent Jews is being formed to secure Jewish support for a loan to the Russian Government as proof that the full support of American Jewry is behind that Government.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were: Schooners Progress 34,550 pounds; Mary, 37,500; William H. Moody, 22,000; Annie Perry, 28,550, and an Italian boat with 3000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$6.88; steak cod, \$8.95.50; market cod, \$5.06, and pollock, \$6.75.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were confined to gill netters with about 40,000 pounds of fresh fish. The fleet of vessels which had been tied up in Gloucester by the strike are rapidly leaving port and very few are idle. Two vessels left for the mackerel grounds today and seven for the ground fisheries yesterday.

Mackerel receipts were reported today at Lewes, Del., for the first time this season, when the schooner Saladin landed 19 barrels and the Mary F. Curtis brought in four barrels. Most of these were shipped to Boston.

UPHOLDING IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY IS URGED

Speaking at a luncheon given in her honor at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, national chairman of the League for Progressive Democracy said:

"At this time I think it is very important that a certain portion of our people watch legislation, both national and state. Whatever our opinions may be with regard to peace, conscription, or party we can unite to uphold the ideal of democracy, the preservation of laws for protection of women and children. However we may differ in the active problems of war we can unite in practical things for the preservation of our standards—the highest ideals of a democracy—so that when the readjustment comes, men and women may have a better chance not only to live, but to survive."

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Massachusetts branch, presided. Edwin Mulready of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries spoke on "The Industrial Emergency," and Mrs. William Z. Ripley spoke briefly on "Recent Industrial Experiences in Europe."

INSTRUCTORS IN CHEMISTRY TO MEET

Discussion of standard tests to be used in measuring the progress of pupils in secondary school chemistry will occupy the attention of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at its fifty-ninth meeting at Phillips Academy, Andover, on Saturday, May 12. Members of the association will present lists of test questions. In the afternoon Col. Edward H. Thompson will give an address in reply to the question, "What Can the Science Teachers of New England Best Do in the Present National Crisis?" Prof. Louis A. Olney of the Lowell Textile School will speak on the chemistry of the textile industry and the opportunities for young chemists in the textile world.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S LEAGUE

During the third week of next August the New England States Veteran Firemen's League will hold its annual hand engine muster in Boston under the auspices of the Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Association, according to a vote taken at the spring meeting of the organization in Providence, R. I., yesterday. The following committee was appointed to make arrangements: James H. Walker of Lowell, Frederick P. Hunt of Knightsville, R. I.; District Chief Edward J. Shallow of Boston, Michael Cavanaugh of Roxbury and Mayor Curley, with Secretary Manning of Amesbury, Mass., ex-officio.

FILIPINO STUDENT WINS HONOR

MANILA, Philippines—Matias Peray Ponce of Dupar, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, the first Filipino student at Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn., U. S. A., has been chosen one of the five commencement orators from the largest graduating class of the University, says the Times. The choice was made by the faculty committee in public literary exercises on the basis of good scholarship standing, excellence in composition and ability as a public speaker. The other speakers are two Americans, one Italian, and one Armenian.

NEW ENGLAND SHIP WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Government has contracted with T. C. Desmond & Co., engineers, of this city, to build 30 wooden cargo ships in furtherance of its plan to combat the German submarine menace. It was announced yesterday. The vessels will be constructed at yards owned by the company at Essex, Mass., and Thomaston, Me. It was said that another yard probably would be built immediately near New York City, possibly in the New Jersey meadows.

WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

The New England Women's Press Association will hold its annual meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Hotel Bellevue. Candidates for officers to be voted on are: President, Miss Grace M. Burt; second vice-president, Mrs. Isabella A. Potter; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. H. Tracey; secretary, Mrs. Isobel Laughton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred T. Walte.

BAKERS' DECISION ON BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Local master bakers have decided that the 5-cent loaf shall no longer be made, and that the 10-cent loaf shall be reduced in size. It was stated that the change would be effected within two or three weeks at the most. The high cost of materials, particularly flour, is given as the cause of the action.

WAR RATIONS OF BREAD AND FLOUR IN CHICAGO HOMES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Negotiations between Chicago's striking bakers and the bread manufacturers have reached a deadlock last night, and as a result housewives were forced to what amounted to war rations of bread and flour. Many of the smaller dealers took advantage of the situation to run the price of bread up as high as 17 cents a loaf. The dealers said the supply would not last 24 hours more. With almost 100 bakeries, among them the largest in the city, closed as a result of the strike and the daily bread supply about 1,500,000 loaves short, the strikers apparently were clinging to their original demands for increased wages, shorter hours and the right to approve or dismiss baking foremen, and the employers were firm in their refusal to grant them.

Housewives Boycott Bakers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The boost in the prices of bread, rolls and buns by the bakers and storekeepers has started a boycott on these articles by the housewives in the southern section of the city. Three hundred members of the Bakers and Confectioners' Local Union 201 of this city went on strike this afternoon and the strikers declared that 40 shops were closed as a result. The striking bakers now demand 10 hours' work and an increase of wages from \$18 to \$20 a week.

Independent Bakers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 400 independent bakers who produce about 40 per cent of the bread sold in this city have decided on a minimum 10-cent loaf, but will forgo profit other than a rational salary for personal work. They have also decided to advance the price and reduce the production of pastry and oven luxuries. Most of the bakers are German-Americans.

Kansas City Bakers Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Eighty per cent of the bread production of Kansas City bakeries, according to owners' estimates, has been cut off here by a strike of bakers that began at midnight. More than 200 workers struck when their employers refused to grant increases of \$2 a week.

LICENSES FOR PONY EXPRESSES REFUSED

QUINCY, Mass.—Through the provisions of the new "pony express" law, which makes the issuance of expressmen's licenses for the transportation of liquor into no-license territory permissive rather than mandatory, this city and adjoining towns of Braintree and Weymouth joined the "bone-dry" column yesterday. Expressmen's licenses, which the municipal authorities have been required to grant in former years, all expired on April 30, and by its action at the town meeting on Monday Braintree followed the action of Quincy and Weymouth in refusing all applications by expressmen.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRIZES

Competition for a number of important prizes at Harvard University closed last night. Dissertations for the Dante, Sargent, Toppan, Sumner, and Bennett prizes were submitted yesterday, as were also the theses for the three Susan Anthony Potter prizes. Essays written by students of the law school on some subject of maritime or international law for the Addison Brown prize were given to the judges yesterday. Final notice of intention to compete for the Sales and the Jeremy Belknap prizes also was submitted. Candidates for the doctorate's degree except in the divisions of ancient languages, modern languages, and of government, history, and economics were handed to the heads of the divisions yesterday.

FIRE IN CHEMICAL PLANT

Firemen succeeded in keeping the fire of unknown origin which started in the Milton Chemical Company plant in Cambridge last night from the nearby tanks of the Standard Oil Company. The watchman discovered the fire in the two-story wooden building of the chemical company and immediately a general alarm was sounded. Coincident with the outbreak of the fire, Councilman Blanchard was speaking at a meeting of the Cambridge City Council, advocating a fire hazard survey of the district.

SUMMER SCHOOL GIVEN UP

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The faculty of the University of Vermont Tuesday decided to abandon the plan to hold session during the summer. The university will close in June.

Prevents Tangled Flags SAVES TORN COLORS

A slight rod and clamp attached to any size flag. Absolutely prevents winding around pole no matter where the wind is or how hard it blows.

AMUSEMENTS

The CECILIA SOCIETY
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor
Symphony Hall, Thursday Eve., May 3, at 8
American Red Cross
Benefit Concert
"THE DAMNATION OF FAUST"
Tickets: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, at Her-
rick's, Boston Music Co., Symphony Hall.

WHEAT SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

Chamber of Commerce and Allied Shoe Workers Council Appoint Committees to Act

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As long ago as November, 1916, the question was raised in official circles as to whether it might not be necessary to close the ports of Argentina to the export of wheat, and this idea has grown in favor ever since, especially in view of the reports that have arrived in the meantime of largely reduced wheat crops in the United States, Canada and India, says a Commerce Report from Buenos Aires.

In other words, Argentina saw itself confronted with the possibility not only of having to import wheat from abroad for the first time in its history, but of having no foreign sources to supply such imports, particularly in view of the large demands upon the crops in all countries made by the European war.

On March 26 the President of Argentina issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat and wheat flour from Argentina, effective on March 28, and it can be confidently stated that no more startling and possibly far-reaching announcement has been made by any executive or by Congress in this country for many years. Nor has any official announcement given rise to more conjectural and conflicting opinions as to the causes and probable results of the decree.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT
Mayor Curley will address the delegates of the United Improvement Association at the annual meeting tonight at the Quincy House, on "How Improvement Associations and the City Government Can Cooperate." The following nominations for officers for 1917-1918 have been made and will be voted on: President, John E. Macy of West Roxbury Citizens Association; first vice-president, Parker D. Morris of Roxbury Improvement Society and Harvard Improvement Association; second vice-president, Robert A. Woods of South End Improvement Association; third vice-president, George W. Coleman of South End Improvement Association; treasurer, Frank W. Merrick of Savin Hill Improvement Association; for recorder, John W. McCarthy of Mt. Hope Citizens Association.

PROHIBITION INDORSED
National prohibition during the period of the war as a means of conserving the food supplies of the United States is urged in resolutions sent by members of the faculty of Tufts College to President Wilson, Senator Lodge, Senator Weeks and Congressman Fuller. Similar resolutions asking for war prohibition were adopted by several hundred delegates attending the Norfolk County Conference of Congregational churches in South Church, Braintree, yesterday. The delegates also passed resolutions favoring Plymouth as the center for the exercises commemorating the Pilgrim Tercentenary in 1920.

RECEPTION TO SERBIA WORKER
An informal reception will be held on Thursday afternoon at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Edward Stuart, S. B., former director of the American Red Cross Relief Committee in Serbia. Mr. Stuart is a graduate of Tech in the department of sanitary engineering in 1910 and afterward a member of the Harvard-Technology school for health officers. Other members of the Harvard-Technology unit in Serbia will be present.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

A change of schedule is announced by Wellesley College for next year for the purpose of saving daylight by cutting short the recess periods and lengthening the working hours. At present the classes run from 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Next year the classes will start at 8:40 a. m. and close at 4:30 p. m., lunch being served during the 10:40 and 11:40 periods. Each class will be 50 minutes in length with a 10 minute intermission between classes.

RED MEN TO GROW FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TORONTO, Ont.—The Six Nation Indians near Brantford have formed themselves into a production society and will at once set to work to find out how much land in the reserve can be cultivated.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL DOES NOT REQUIRE SPECIAL FOODS; BUT SHE ENJOYS KRUMBLES BECAUSE IN ADDITION TO ITS GREAT FOOD VALUE IT HAS SUCH A FASCINATING FLAVOR—AND THE MORE IT IS CHEWED THE SWEETER IT TASTES—

Look for this signature
H. K. Kellogg

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat

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CENSOR BUREAU IS TO BE SET UP IN BOSTON SOON

Messages Received or Transmitted by Cable to Be Scanned by Officers of the United States Naval Department

Plans for establishing a censorship bureau in Boston to handle any messages received or transmitted by cable, have been completed by Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, U. S. N., district communication officer, and will be put into effect as soon as word is received from Washington. Censorship of telephone and telegraph communication will be in the hands of Army officers.

The Boston cable censorship bureau will probably be established in an office somewhere on State Street, as that part of the business section of the city is conveniently situated with regard to the offices of the four cable companies in Boston. These companies have transmitting and receiving stations at various points on the coast of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, communication with which from Boston is by telegraph.

Radio stations in New England will not have to be under censorship rules as none is now in operation except 12 that are under direct Navy supervision, and most of these are doing nothing but Navy business. It is understood that when the censorship on telephone and telegraph messages goes into effect under the Army supervision that the rules will not apply to messages to or from Canada.

Commander George G. Mitchell, enrollment officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard, announced today that 200 Naval reserves will soon be called out and sent to the training camp at Marblehead where there are now approximately 500 reservists learning the ropes. Cooks and radio operators are needed in the naval reserve in considerable numbers at present, cooks especially. Radio operators are wanted so that the large power boats on patrol duty may be equipped with wireless.

More "seawomen" probably will be enrolled soon at the navy yard, as examinations to determine the future rating of men in the Naval Reserve are soon to be given, and a large force of clerks will be needed to tabulate the results. The naval reservists are to be marked for attention to duty, proficiency in rating, sobriety and obedience.

Officers on the United States ship Virginia, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, believe the ship set a recruiting record for the United States by getting 732 recruits during the month of April. These men were secured by land parties of bluejackets that have been touring Greater Boston every day. Some of the men recruited by the Virginia were sent to Newport, R. I., some to Commonwealth Pier; electricians were sent to New York and machinists and firemen were kept for duty on the Virginia.

Application blanks to be used in obtaining licenses to operate vessels in the waters of the First Naval District have now arrived and may be secured from the proper authorities.

Massachusetts Guard

Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames Urges Forming of Companies in Every Town

Every town in Massachusetts that has not already done so should begin the formation of a platoon or company of home guards to be enrolled in the State Guard, according to Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, chairman of the State Guard Board. General Ames has issued a statement giving an idea of what has been accomplished and what remains yet to be done in organizing a force of State Guards which reads in part as follows:

"There should be a home guard company, or a platoon of a company, in every city or town in the State. The first requirement is that a drill hall shall be provided. If there is no local armory that can be used the local committee on home guard, or the local town or city authorities, should see to it that the town hall or some other suitable place is provided as a drill shed. It should have proper heating and lighting arrangements, and a suitable place for the storing of arms and equipment.

"Already a number of companies have been organized and fully armed and equipped by the donations of patriotic communities. The State Guard Board hopes that other communities will do likewise, and thus supplement the State's equipment, which is limited for lack of means. The private's uniform can be provided for about \$10, and a good gun for riot purposes for \$2 or less.

"Local units which have been organized should not use the name of home guard or State guard until actually enlisted. Unless organized under the Home Guard Act, they have no right to do so; nor can they legally drill or parade with arms. They can have no authority except as local constables, and even as such their authority is severely restricted. They cannot arrest on suspicion, but must actually witness an overt act before making an arrest."

Eligibles to Be Listed

Registrars Notified to Get Ready to Carry Out Draft Bill Terms

Registrars throughout Massachusetts are notified in a circular letter now being issued by Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State, to be prepared to make a list of men in the Commonwealth eligible for military service

under the Army Draft Bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. Langtry says that President Wilson will probably issue a proclamation to this effect when the measure becomes law, and in turn Governor McCall will issue a call. The Secretary of State requests them to retain in their present places such voting booths as were used to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention in order that they may be used to register the men eligible for service.

Continuing the communication says: "Inasmuch as it is desired to make the enrollment without expense to the Government, will you please interview the election or precinct officers in your city or town for the purpose of enlisting them as enrollment officers, without compensation, as a patriotic duty in the Nation's present emergency, and if any of them are unwilling to serve under this condition, it is proposed that you call for volunteers who will do so."

Harvard Training Camp

Plans Made to Keep It Open and Invite Other New England College Men

Harvard's junior training camp to fit men to become United States Army officers will remain open this summer and will be open to undergraduates and graduates of any New England college. It was decided Tuesday by the Harvard faculty. Enlistments for the camp close at 6 p. m. Saturday, and intensive training will begin Monday. The training will be similar to that given at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the United States Army officers who have been in charge of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard will act as instructors at the new camp and will have the assistance of six French Army officers who have been sent to the United States by the French Government for that purpose.

Capt. Constant Cordier's authority for the statement that the United States Government will pay for the equipment used by men in the summer training camp and possibly for the men's board. Harvard is to turn over its freshmen dormitories for barracks. Arrangements will probably be made to pay the expenses of such men as are unable to pay their own.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been selected by the United States War Department as one of six training schools for prospective army aviators who are to be sent there to receive instruction in physics, mechanics, military drill and kindred subjects. Before this course of instruction begins M. I. T. is asked to send three faculty members to Canada to study the methods employed at the training school connected with the University of Toronto.

Arrangements have been made at the New England Conservatory of Music to make it easy for students there to enlist without any loss of scholastic credit. Seniors in the conservatory will be granted their diplomas on their record up to the date of enlistment. Members of the junior class who wish to enlist will be allowed to take examinations for the senior class in advance of the regular date.

Registration for the first series of lectures in a course of business training for young women 16 years of age and older who wish to prepare to do their bit during the present war is now going on at Boston University. The classes will probably meet three afternoons a week, and the hour will be late enough so that young women now holding positions in business offices may attend the lectures. The lectures will be given by a special staff of college professors, instructors, and business men and women who have volunteered their services for war emergency training.

Tech Women to Aid

Alumnae at Meeting Tenders Services in Any Direction Needed

Alumnae of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a recent meeting in the Emma Rogers room at the institute supported the action of the Tech alumni in coming to the aid of the country along the lines in which their education and experience will make them of the greatest service.

It was the vote of the Women's Association, M. I. T., that it pledge its allegiance to the United States Government and that of the Commonwealth in the present crisis and tender the services of its members in any direction in which they may be needed. The association further expressed its appreciation of the work of the alumni committee in the mobilization of the resources of Technology, and pledged its loyal support of and cooperation with those efforts. Further than this the president, Miss Mabel Keyes Babcock, has been empowered to appoint a committee of five to prepare with the alumni committee a supplementary mobilization sheet specially for women. There will be also on the part of these women an organization for the friendly care of the families of Tech men who go into the Army, Navy or industrial service.

There are some 800 of these women who have received a Tech education. They are accustomed to the consideration of problems and many of them have shown their value in matters of organization. Miss Lydia Gould Weld, B. S., has been for a long time in a responsible position in the drafting room of one of the largest shipbuilding corporations of the Atlantic coast, one other alumna finds herself in the United States Bureau of Docks and Yards, while three or four are among the professional draftsmen of the country. The country will be in need of much regulation in the matter of food supplies and economics in general and 27 of the M. I. T. women have specialized in these subjects.

Two Islands May Be Bought

Calif and Hog Islands in Boston Harbor, now privately owned, are wanted by the United States War Department, and it is understood in Boston that if

agreements as to price cannot be reached soon proceedings for the seizure of the islands will be instituted in the Federal District Court. Calif Island is among the Brewsters on the fringe of the harbor and is the summer home of Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, known on the stage as Julia Arthur.

Mr. Cheney is said to have paid \$25,000 for the island when he bought it for his wife several years ago, and the house on the island was built at a cost of over \$50,000. Mr. Cheney has offered the Government the use of the island during the term of the war, but this offer was declined as the War Department wants permanent possession of the island.

Hog Island lies off Stony Beach, Hull, and is directly across the channel from Ft. Andrews. The island has an area of about six acres, and is now owned by John P. Eustis of Newton, Belle H. Turner of Auburndale and Mabel W. Gleason. There are eight houses on the island.

National Guard Ready

Acting Adj.-Gen. Sweetser Says Three Days Will Put It on War Basis

Three days after the call comes the Massachusetts National Guard will be recruited to full war strength, acting Adj.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser promised Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., at a dinner given Tuesday night by the Boston Commercial Club in honor of General Edwards and the six French officers who are to assist in training Harvard students to become officers. Cheers for France and patriotic speeches followed the dinner which was at the Algonquin Club.

The French officers—Major Azau, Major de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Captain de Jarny, Lieutenant Morize and Lieutenant Giraudoux—in responding to the reception accorded them, accepted the plaudits in the name of "our comrades who are still in the trenches and who are waiting there for their comrades of the United States Army for the final victory."

General Sweetser directed his speech to General Edwards and declared that the Massachusetts National Guard is eager and ready to be called out for active duty. "We are recruited to full peace strength, and we would have been recruited to full war strength, if the War Department had not ordered us to stop," he said. "Nevertheless, we have enrolled and actually passed and examined the 50 extra men to the company that will bring us to war strength, and when the call comes we will be ready in three days."

Flag and flag pole to be used at 5:30 Thursday afternoon at a flag raising on Boston Common, under the auspices of the Shepard Women's Rifle Club will be given to the city of Boston at the conclusion of the ceremony. Miss Betty Edwards, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will christen the flag and flag pole with spring water brought from Lexington. Military, State and city officials will make speeches.

TELEPHONE STRIKE TO BE ARBITRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WINNIPEG, Man.—Following the return to work of 900 Government telephone operators after being out three hours yesterday morning, the strike committee entered into conferences with Premier Norris, ignoring the telephone commission. Negotiations continued until late last night when the strike was averted by an agreement to arbitrate the differences. These will be adjusted by an arbitration board of five, two chosen by each party, with an independent chairman, the findings to be made by May 30. Pending arbitration the operators engage to remain at work until June 1. For the intervening month, the Government undertakes to raise the minimum wage to \$40 in the city and \$35 in country exchanges.

HIGHWAYS TO BE CULTIVATED

ONALASKA, Wis.—The Council has decided to allow plowing up of the city's back streets for the cultivation of potatoes. The highways will be cultivated by high school boys.

BOSTONIANS TO BE TOLD HOW TO PLANT GARDENS

Committee on Public Safety Expect to Give Instructions at a Meeting to Be Held in Wells Memorial Hall

Bostonians interested in home gardens will be told in detail how to prepare soil, what vegetables to plant in different soils and various points as to cultivation and harvesting war crops at a meeting in Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington Street, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. A representative of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, who is an expert on vegetable gardens, will address the meeting and will be prepared to give personal instruction to any who attend.

A garden census is being taken now by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in an effort to ascertain just how much space is being given to various food crops in Massachusetts this year as compared with last year. Gardeners are asked to give these figures in detail to their local public safety committees.

Boston department stores have offered to cooperate in meeting the food situation by arranging for a series of daily talks to show housewives various food economies such as the preparation of less expensive foods. A committee is to consider ways to put this plan into practice.

A food exchange is being planned now for next fall whereby women may exchange homemade preserves, giving a jar of some fruit or vegetable they have in abundance for one of some other product. The Public Interest League of Massachusetts which is behind this idea urges every woman to conserve something within her reach this spring and summer with the idea that she can exchange a jar of pear sauce, say, for one of string beans in the fall.

Hyde Park Boy Scouts who have no place to use them are to parade this afternoon through the streets of that section of the city in order to let people know that they are looking for land. It is expected that after the parade there will be a ready response from land owners to the plea of the boys.

Y. M. C. A. in Camps

Boston Organization Making Plans for Soldiers and Sailors

Steps are now being taken by the Boston Y. M. C. A. to organize a representative committee of from 25 to 50 men to prepare for the establishment of Y. M. C. A. headquarters mobilization camps for United States soldiers and sailors who may be established in Massachusetts. The work of organizing the committee is in the hands of a committee of five directors of the Boston Y. M. C. A. together with the president and general secretary of the association as follows: Henry W. Newhall, chairman; Lewis A. Crossett, Arthur S. Johnson, George W. Mahaffey, J. Grafton Minot, William E. Murdock and Sabin P. Sanger.

Secretaries to take charge of Y. M. C. A. work will be needed and so will money for furnishing buildings and supplies. The present plans are to have buildings and secretaries ready at the site of whatever mobilization camps may be established in Massachusetts the day the troops arrive at the camps. Similar work has been done by the Y. M. C. A. at the Mexican border and at most of the fronts in the present war. The work to be done by the Boston committee is in connection with a country-wide campaign to raise \$3,000,000 and more than 1000 secretaries for immediate service.

Y. M. C. A. buildings erected at mobilization camps are for the purpose of furnishing a helpful social center for the men and in many camps are the only such centers. A hall is furnished large enough to hold meetings and entertainments, and free

stationery and places to write letters are provided in addition to all sorts of reading matter.

Two Flags Are Raised

Elevated Employees at Dudley Street Honor Stars and Stripes

A double flag raising, following a parade of about 4000 uniformed employees of the Elevated system from Grove Hall to the Dudley Street Terminal, took place at the terminal this afternoon. One flag was flown from the cupola of the Terminal Building, and the other was raised on a flag pole in a garden plot on the Warren Street side of the structure. Among the speakers were Judge Albert T. Hayden of the Roxbury District Court, Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated; John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and several officials of various carmen's labor organizations.

The crowd at the flag raising objected to alleged lack of respect shown the United States flag by one man, and the police hurried him to Station 9 for protection and to await an investigation of the incident.

Rescuing yesterday brought the Harvard hospital unit to full war strength, and the unit is now ready to be sent abroad for active service on short notice. Orders to this effect are expected within a few days. The only changes in the personnel of the unit have been to substitute a regular Army quartermaster and adjutant for the two volunteer workers who had temporary appointments for these positions.

Daylight saving is favored by representatives of the public safety committees of the six New England states, and a resolution has been presented to the governors of these states, asking them to urge its immediate adoption by Congress as a war measure. The resolution is signed by Robert Braun, Maine; Arthur B. Jenks, New Hampshire; Frederick H. Babbitt, Vermont; Charles F. Weed, Massachusetts; Robert L. Brunet, Rhode Island; Howard A. Giddings, Connecticut.

Aviation Students Selected

Announcement is made today that 32 young men have been picked as suitable for training at the Naval Aviation Training School to open at Squantum Monday, when it is expected that four sea planes will have arrived. These 32 men, of whom 20 will begin training Monday, have been selected from 87 examined from a group of 100 originally chosen by the committee on naval forces of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. More

More rigid qualifications have been insisted upon at this later examination than were previously enforced.

One of the chief objections to many of the 100 is their height, as Navy aviators are not supposed to be taller than 5 feet 11 inches because of the lack of room in the cockpit of a sea plane. Several of the 32 men finally selected have already had flying experience, and others have been under fire in Europe.

Gen. Edwards' Headquarters

Headquarters for Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding officer of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will be in Nottingham Chambers, Boston, as soon as formal approval of this location is received from the War Department at Washington. It was announced today at the temporary headquarters of the Northeastern Department at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Nottingham Chambers is a remodeled building on Huntington Avenue near the Boston Public Library. General Edwards and members of his staff have selected this building as suited to their purpose, and will take possession of one floor as soon as authorization is received from Washington.

INCREASE IN STOCK SALES AFFECTS MILK

Milk dealers about Boston and many milk producers in New England are watching with considerable interest marked increase during the past few weeks in the number of calves sent to the western markets as compared with receipts at that market a year ago. The increase in some weeks has been over 100 per cent and on the other hand there has been no marked rise in the price of veal at retail as compared with advances in other meats.

The increase is bearing out the reports that farmers are becoming discouraged over the advance in the price of grain and other cattle feed and are selling off their stock and depleting their herds. All of which is regarded as having a direct bearing on the milk supply of New England during the coming year. It is expected that some of the milk associations will take up the matter within a short time and mass meetings already have been called in the 58 counties of New England for May 7, when the matter will be discussed along the lines of curtailing the shipment of calves and bringing about lower prices of feed if possible.

DRIVE STARTED FOR REGULATION OF FOOD SUPPLY

Cabinet, Congress and Federal Trade Commission All Giving Immediate Attention to Conditions and Making Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beginning the Administration's drive for quick action on food legislation, Secretary of Agriculture Houston has asked the Senate and House Agricultural Committee to introduce the food program in separate bills, lest matters on which there may be opposition delay others that must not be delayed. The committee agreed in general with this plan, and in the House special permission was obtained by the House committee to hold its meetings during sessions of the House.

Both committees are continuing hearings on the bill. The secretary, speaking in the House, declared that he would propose broad powers for the Council of National Defense to regulate food storage, control of transportation, minimum and maximum prices, regulation of liquor traffic and licensing arrangements.

The Federal Trade Commission again heard representatives of State food boards on food conditions in the country and the food problem will be taken up today at a conference with representatives of State defense councils with the National Defense Council.

The food supply problem was the one important measure before the Cabinet yesterday, and there, also, it was decided to speed in every possible legislation of this kind.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MONACO TO CUBANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—Monaco, tiniest country in Europe, has saluted Cuba and sent its congratulations for declaring war on Germany. The Prince of Monaco cabled his felicitations to the Cuban State Department. Monaco has a consul in Havana.

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RECENT VISITOR TO INDIA RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS

Sheds Light on Remarkable
Loyalty of People and Devel-
opment of Trade and Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Prof. Stanley Jevons, M. A., B. Sc., who recently went out to India to occupy the chair of economics in one of the northern universities, has contributed an article to the Times Trade Supplement for April on the industrial and general progress of India. The article is particularly interesting as recording the impressions of a thoughtful observer visiting India for the first time.

The most wonderful thing about India, he writes, is its enormous size and its swarming population. It is necessary to think of it as a continent before one can get the right perspective. Although bound together in some degree by common sentiment and a common religion, India is really still a vast congeries of different nations and races, speaking eight principal different languages and three as many minor tongues. We hear in England plenty of criticisms of the Indian Government, but we have no adequate idea of the marvelous work it is doing, whereby a few thousands of Englishmen, with the help of many enlightened Indians, are governing 215,000,000 of people—nearly one-fifth of the world's inhabitants. These few Englishmen are not merely keeping the peace, but are gradually building up, with the help of educated Indians, all the elaborate machinery of a civilized and progressive State.

The war has had some striking effects in India, Mr. Jevons states. It has led to a remarkable exhibition of loyalty to the British Empire and British ideals on the part of practically the whole of the population which has any means of expressing its feelings. It has contributed at the same time to the slow growth of Indian national unity, and has also aroused amongst Indians an interest in world politics and in a comparative study of national ideals. In the outlying agricultural districts the war is much discussed, but little comprehended. At first the efforts of German propagandists were in some degree successful, at least, in Muhammadan districts, where the tale of the Emperor William's conversion was believed. A village outburst, who corresponds somewhat to our parish overseer, when asked why he had carefully filed copies of a vernacular newspaper amongst his records, replied that he wished the Germans, if they should come, to have evidence that in his village the inhabitants had been careful to inform themselves as to the progress of the war lord's armies. An admirably conceived precaution! The danger at one time seemed real to the people with their primitive notions of geography, for they located Germany and France quite close at hand, somewhere to the north of Afghanistan.

There has developed during the past 20 years a very large trading and industrial community to which must be added the professional and landowning classes. With the large class of Government servants, these sections of the population constitute the literates, able to write and to read newspapers. Very many Government servants, all the professional classes—lawyers, engineers, architects, teachers, journalists, etc.—and a few men in business, have had a university training; indeed, the universities occupy a far more important place in the national life of India than in the case in England. It is only in Scotland that the universities are in the same way the stepping stones for advancement of the people at large in every walk of life. There are five universities in India—at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore. These are all of the federal type, having affiliated with them about 180 colleges scattered all over India, and varying very much in size and efficiency. There are over 4000 candidates for matriculation in each university every year. But India is by no means content with the existing educational facilities, and there is a constant agitation for more primary schools at the bottom of the ladder, for extending the overcrowded secondary schools and for establishing new universities. These latter are to be of the teaching and residential type—not mere examining bodies—and three are in course of formation and four others proposed.

Although this rapid intellectual progress cannot fail to strike the inquirer, it is not so obvious to the newcomer, continues the article, as the development of public works and industries. Magnificent public buildings adorn the towns, many of which are as up to date with electric light and electric trams as the average English town. The railways—35,000 miles of them—go everywhere, except in jungle, desert, or mountains; and with their moderate freight rates they have done wonders in the development of the country by making commercial agriculture possible.

The benefits of the railways are almost equalled by the immense boon conferred by irrigation. A network of irrigation canals supplied from the Ganges and the Indus have been made over vast areas of the Punjab and the United Provinces. Uninhabited wastes have been colonized, and flourishing communities supported entirely by canal water, their prosperity being unrivaled throughout the whole of the agricultural districts of India.

India is essentially a country of small holders, in some parts freeholders, in others tenants on large or small estates. A successful cooperative movement has been initiated among the cultivators on lines familiar on the continent of Europe and in Ireland. Within 15 years there have grown up about 12,500 societies. The writer was, however, particu-

larly impressed by the manufacturing industries of India. Huge cotton mills, he writes, grow as thickly on the outskirts of Bombay as they do in Lancashire; and in other centers like Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Calcutta, and Madras one finds cotton and jute mills springing up in all directions. Then there are several big engineering works, particularly in Calcutta. Arrangements have been made for most of these to undertake the manufacture of ammunition, and their quota will be no mean addition to the Empire's resources. Words do scant justice to India's industries; but some impression of their importance can be got by glancing through one of the Calcutta commercial papers. The pages of Capital I find, Mr. Jevons continues, the following numbers of companies considered important enough for the publication of quotations of their shares on the Calcutta and Bombay Stock Exchanges: 24 banks, 86 cotton mills, 39 jute mills, 11 flour mills, 97 coal mining companies, 100 tea estate companies, and 78 miscellaneous concerns, such as paper, sugar, woolen, and oil mills, electric supply companies, etc. The factories, mines, and estates of all these companies are situated in India; and there are hundreds of smaller companies and private works not in this list. The Tata Iron and Steel Works are said to have larger and more up-to-date blast furnaces and rolling mills than any in England. They are owned by Indians, but were built by German contractors, and have an American staff. The new India, he concludes, is growing apace.

SWISS UNEMPLOYED FUND
BERNE, Switzerland.—In response to a motion brought forward by the Political Economy Department, the Swiss Federal Council has resolved to establish a state fund for the relief of unemployment due to the conditions created by the war. The money is to be raised by means of a surtax on the war profits tax, equal to a fifth of the amount paid under this heading in accordance with the Federal Council's decree of September last. The sum of 3,000,000 francs will also be paid into the new fund out of the amount realized by the war profits tax in 1915, so that altogether the new relief fund will probably amount to some 10,000,000 francs. The basis on which grants are to be made will be determined by a supplementary decree.

NEWSPAPER PRICES INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The price of the chief newspapers in New Zealand has now been raised to 2d.

GERMAN DEBATE ON PREVENTIVE ARREST QUESTION

Discussion Shows Amendments
to Regulations Are Still Far
From Being Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—It appears from the published report of the proceedings at a recent sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag that the amendments to the regulations concerning preventive arrest secured by the House in December last are still far from being observed, and that, although the amendments were intended to be applied to the cases of those already under arrest, the military authorities refuse to admit that the act is of a retrospective character. The Minister for War opened the discussion with a defense of the practice of preventive arrest, which, he said, was intended to obviate hardships and misconceptions. There had been difficulties as to its administration at first, but the chief of these had now been overcome. He was followed by a representative of the War Office, who announced that in pursuance of the new act of December last, 310 people had been released from preventive arrest, and 127 freed from restrictions as to their place of residence. He also stated that there were no cases of either kind in Metz at the present time, and that a number of people had been liberated in Strassburg and Saarbrücken. The Minister for War here interposed again with the remark that expulsions certainly involved hardships, but that the difficulties of the situation and the security of the army must be taken into account. At this juncture, however, a Center speaker roundly declared that the difficulties with regard to the preventive arrest act had not yet been overcome, and that the new regulations were not being everywhere observed. The authorities, he said, were abused by denunciations, and no one was safe or sure of the protection of the law, for people could be denied a hearing for years, and a defense could be made impossible. Continuing, the speaker gave instances in detail, many of the cases cited being those of clergy in the neighborhood of Metz, where, he said, the military court had decided that measures taken in accordance with martial law did not come under the preventive arrest act of December last. Consequently the act was of no avail in Alsace-Lorraine, as it was claimed

that it did not cover expulsions from that region. The Minister for War's reply was that Metz was in the war zone, and matters could not take the same peaceful course there as they did in Berlin, while Colonel von Wriesberg, of the War Office, stated that there were only two clerics still under arrest, the circumstances concerning the first of whom were not yet clear, while the second refused to leave his prison. A Social Democrat then cited further cases, and observed that the number of those in Alsace-Lorraine could not be compared with the rest of Germany. He also stated that the prisoners were sometimes treated like the worst criminals, and that all the promises made by the War Office did not mend matters at all. A Deputy from Alsace-Lorraine, who followed, said that the chief need was to allow those who had been compelled to leave their homes and reside elsewhere, to return, and pointed out that so far no figures had been given as to the number of these, nor of those who had succumbed while in prison or living in banishment. He also said that the case of those men who were sent straight from prison into the army was especially pitiable, and went on to deal with instances of the prohibition of the use of the French language even in church services. The debate was continued by a Progressive speaker who asked for figures as to the number of those placed under preventive arrest or banished since the passage of the new act, and deeply deplored the cases cited. Prevailing conditions certainly rendered matters difficult for the Administration, he said, but the great mistake was that people were punished for their opinions without an investigation being made of the facts. As for one of the cases cited, that of Herr Léveque, an Alsatian Deputy, it represented nothing less than a policy of provocation against Parliament, while the policy pursued with regard to Alsace-Lorraine as a whole was one of

aggravation. At this point the Minister for War again intervened with the remark that preventive arrest was no punishment, but was resorted to in the interests of the empire and of the individual concerned. The matter must not be looked at from one side only, he said, and his remarks were supported by Colonel von Wriesberg, who announced that 167 people confined to certain districts had been allowed to return to their homes. A Social Democratic Deputy retorted, however, that people banished from Alsace-Lorraine had not been allowed to return, and that their business was severely impaired in consequence. And so the debate continued until it was brought to a close by Dr. Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, who assured the committee that the provisions of the new act would prove equal to the abolition of abuses, and that an eventual adjustment between the military and civil authorities was merely a matter of time.

BRITISH MINERAL RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Lionel Phillips, Bt., has been made controller of the new branch of the Ministry of Munitions which has just been established to deal with the examination and development of such mineral properties (other than coal or iron ore) in the United Kingdom as are likely to be of special value for the purposes of the war. The advisory committee on the development of mineral resources, appointed by the Minister of Munitions is composed as follows: Sir Lionel Phillips, Bt. (chairman), Mr. F. J. Allan, Mr. C. W. Fielding, Mr. R. J. Frecheville, Prof. F. W. Harbord, F. I. C. Assoc. R. S. M., Mr. F. Merricks, Sir Harry Ross Skinner, Dr. A. Strahan, LL. D., F. R. S. (representing the Geological Survey), Mr. Edgar Taylor, The Board of Trade will also have a representative on the committee.

COAL OUTPUT IN INDIA INCREASING

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The latest official report shows that the total production of coal in India in 1915 amounted to 17,104,000 tons, or about 3.9 per cent more than was produced in the previous year. This total excludes the coal taken out for the miners' own use. In 1915 the output of the principal firms, and of those working the best seams, increased, while that of the small owners and of those working inferior seams decreased. In the Raniganj field, which almost entirely accounted for the total increase, the net increase amounted to over half a million tons. The total output of the Jherria coal field was stationary.

The Raniganj field and Jherria field are in the Damuda valley, and produce about 85.5 per cent of the total output of Indian coal. The Raniganj

field (where the first Indian coal mine was opened in 1820) held the first place as regards production up to 1905, but since then has stood second, its yield in 1915 being 5,485,000 tons, or 32 per cent of the year's total production. It covers an area of about 500 square miles, chiefly within the district of Bardwan (Bengal). The Jherria field, in Behar and Orissa, which was opened in 1893, went ahead of Raniganj in 1906, and it has succeeded in maintaining the lead since that date, the output in 1915 being 9,141,000 tons, i. e., 53 per cent of the total production. Regarding labor difficulties, which are the most serious handicap of the industry, the report says: "The Indian miner is still, to some extent, a miner by caprice, and in a year of agricultural prosperity the scarcity of labor is much felt. . . . As the workings get deeper, the need of a mining population, which specializes in mining, will become greater. There has been a great advance in the use of electricity in the coal mines of Bengal and Behar for hauling, pumping, lighting and ventilation. There is, however, little or no coal cutting by machinery."

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WOOD BLOCK AS BOSTON STREET PAVING STUDIED

Commissioner of Public Works Still Undetermined as to Material for Considerable Distance on Tremont Street

Whether Tremont Street, between Boylston Street and Van Ness Place, part of that distance, being a 4.20 grade down, shall be paved with wood block as some of the abutting property owners have petitioned, or with close jointed granite block on concrete base, is a problem still being studied by Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the paving division of the department.

The Mayor has indicated that he wishes the desires of the property owners complied with, if possible. Commissioner Murphy and Engineer Sullivan remember the many hearings given by the Board of Street Commissioners on this very problem and how the interests of the city line up on opposite sides. Dr. Clarence H. Rowley of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has maintained for years that wood block should not be used in a city and never on a street where there is a grade and much teaming.

George F. Stebbins, representing the Boston Team Owners Association, has time and again been before the street commissioners, the last time in September, 1916, in respect to Devonshire Street between Water and Dock Square, and protested against paving with wood block, because of the insecure footing it affords horses in the winter months.

Mr. Stebbins asked the Street Commissioners to allow one thoroughfare running north and south in Boston to be paved with material adapted to horse-drawn traffic. He reminded the board that the wood block slows down horse-drawn vehicles, and thereby retards the rate of progress made by all vehicles.

Commissioner Murphy, who is in favor of using modern, close jointed granite block grouted with asphalt, on streets where there is a grade of consequence, has been studying the street grade question in Boston. He has a list of the steep grades in Boston streets paved with wood block, which follows:

Boylston Street—Washington Street northerly, 200 feet, rate per 100 feet, 3.00 up; Carver Street easterly, 246 feet, 2.90 up; Park Square easterly, 35 feet, 4.30 up.

Newbury Street—Massachusetts Avenue easterly, 2.50 down.

Park Square—At Boylston Street, 3.50.

State Street—Washington Street to Devonshire, 4.60 down.

Tremont Street—At Park Street, Transverse grade, 4.50 to 5.50; at Park Street, 50 feet, 5.00; Hamilton Place to Winter Street, 150 feet, 4.20 down; Winter Street toward Temple Place, 180 feet, 2.50 down; Boylston Street northerly, 150 feet, 3.00 up; (proposed) Boylston Street to Van Rensselaer Place, 227 feet, \$3.02 down; (proposed) Boylston Street, southerly, 66 feet, 4.20 down.

Water Street—Devonshire Street, easterly, 100 feet, 4.50 down.

Commissioner Murphy declares, without hesitation, that he will not pave with wood block a street above a 2 per cent grade unless he is overruled by the Mayor and property owners. He likes wood block but not in streets with heavy grades.

MINNESOTA CAMPUS HAS FEW STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The campus of the University of Minnesota is rapidly being thinned of men students, since the offer of the faculty to give credits for the year to those enlisting in any branch of the Nation's service or taking up work on farms for the remainder of the semester. Nearly every student in the College of Agriculture who has not enlisted has taken up farm work. More than 100 men have been enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and more have made applications, while the Navy also has obtained many recruits.

ACTORS URGED TO SERVE THE NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The annual general meeting of the Actors Association was held recently at the Ambassador Theatre. Sir George Alexander, who presided, said that if the association were desirable in time of war, measures were being brought in by the Government which threatened to destroy the theatrical profession. Under the Restricted Occupations Order their profession had been classed as nonessential, notwithstanding the fact that the Director-General of National Service had expressed the opinion that entertainments were an essential part of the national life in war time. The Restricted Occupations Order said that no employer might take or transfer into employment any man over 18 and under 61. Had this been insisted on it would have been impossible for theaters to carry on, and it was only because some members of the profession had pressed for concessions that theatrical enterprise had been possible. "Employee" did not at present include the actor or actress, but it included everybody else of importance in the theater, and without them it would be impossible to continue. He urged that actors should enroll

for national service before they were compelled to do so. The statement that if the Nation could not supply a flow of men without delay it would be beaten, was no hysterical cry, but the plain truth, and the sooner it was realized the better. The association ought to organize its members without delay, so that they could truthfully say that they were of national service. It should ascertain what kind of work each member could undertake, and have an army of men and women scheduled ready to place at the disposal of the Government. He was told that musicians throughout the country were going to offer their services to clean the streets in their leisure hours.

BLOOMS APPEAR AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

According to a recent issue of the Arnold Arboretum, a Harvard bulletin containing information bearing upon the care of herbs, plants, flowers, etc., the Arboretum is now beginning to bloom out into a veritable garden of delight, clothed in all of spring's gayest colors in their varicolored beauty. With the exception of a few trees which for climatic reasons do not take to the eastern climate, the flowers and trees sheltered in the Arboretum have not been tardy with their spring leaves and blossoms.

Among the plants and flowers which blossomed early this year are the "winter flowering witch hazels," early rhododendrons, early magnolias, the Cornelian cherry, and numerous early flowering native shrubs and fruit trees. Plants from Siberia and North China have been in bloom for several weeks. The early rhododendron, a product of Europe, has been in bloom on the upper side of Azalea Path for a week. It has small dark green leaves which in this climate remain on the branches until late in the winter and small bright rose-colored flowers. The early Japanese Magnolias are beginning to bloom, although not as profusely as other oriental flowers. Japanese cherry trees are also in full bloom.

SETTLEMENT OF MILK PRICE EXPECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The milk strike situation assumed less alarming aspects last night when 25 or 26 of the milk dealers signed contracts with the producers for two months at a rate of 6½ cents a quart. These dealers will raise the retail price to 11 cents.

The strike is apparently broken, but there are a few dealers, perhaps five in all, who up to a late hour had refused to concede the producers' demands. Strike leaders, however, who have handled the activities for the producers, are certain that these few lagging ones will fall into line with the others and sign the two months' contracts within a few hours.

Somers Creamery Company, Charles A. Nash, H. A. Abbe, L. A. Goudy, Herbert Mason, A. Indessi and 20 others signed the contracts, and decided to raise the retail price. The retail rate of 11 cents will not pay for the handling of the milk, the dealers claim, but they seemed unwilling to go to the threatened 12-cent price.

ARMY SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—A new department has been created at the War Office in order to further the coordination of the various services concerned with the work of maintaining the supplies of the military forces. This department will take over from the departments of the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance and the Finance Member of the Army Council such of their functions as relate to the commercial side of the business of supplying the Army (except as to munitions). Mr. Andrew Weir is to be the head of the department, with the title of Surveyor-General of Supply, and will be made a member of the Army Council. He will be assisted by the Advisory Council consisting of one representative of each of the following: the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Finance Member of the Army Council, and three commercial members. Mr. Weir is well known in the West of Scotland and in the city as a very able business man. He is head of Andrew Weir & Co., the large ship-owning firm, and is also interested in oil companies.

BETTER LIVING IS BLAMED FOR FOOD SHORTAGE

Federal Reserve Banker Says High Wages and Large Supplies of Money Make Demand for Improved Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The extent to which the industrial Middle West has been affected by the war with Germany, is brought out in a report issued by Chairman P. C. White of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland to the Federal board. The report is, in part, as follows:

"All of the information which reaches me from the various parts of the district confirms the belief that the entry of the United States into the war was received complacently and rather as a matter of course, and there was a general determination among all the people not only to accept the lot as inevitable, but seriously to regard the conflict now as 'our war,' not just 'anybody's war,' and to do their utmost for the success of our Nation in the undertaking. Bankers throughout report a readiness to lend full support to any Government loans, and the brokers and investment houses generally promptly showed their willingness to assist without charge in the flotation of securities. I have not the slightest doubt that when the subscriptions are opened the community served by this Federal Reserve Bank will respond more than its relative proportion. There are evidences of economies indicative of the desire of people who otherwise would not have thought of making permanent investments, looking to the subscription to the Government loan. Were it not for the present very high cost of foodstuffs and other articles entering into the ordinary daily living, the popular response to the Government call would be tremendous.

"Figures are not available, but it is a fact that the visible supply of foodstuffs throughout this district is much below the average, and in some ordinary articles the supply is practically exhausted. This necessarily has tended to advance all along the line in prices, and today the cost of living is so great that a year ago it would have been thought prohibitive. The whole condition, though, is attributable mainly to the employment of all available labor at the highest wage ever known, the large supply of money, and the consequent demand of the wage earner for better living conditions, better grades of food, and the like, causing lessened supplies.

"The movement for increased production of foodstuffs has gathered considerable force, and in many localities is being organized in such a way as to insure good results. Home gardening, use of vacant lots, and increased efforts on the part of the farmer are being undertaken extensively. By reason of the very high wages demanded by farm hands, and the greatly increased cost of fertilizing materials and seeds, the farmer is hesitating somewhat to undertake more extensive cultivation, because he can see that without a minimum guaranteed price for his product he may face a loss. It would be well promptly to give to the farmers such an assurance as would enable them to make intelligent plans. This is not throughout one of the most important agricultural districts, although it has wonderful possibilities in many lines. The successful farmer who counts his costs may not enter into the proposed scheme for feeding the world without some definite knowledge that he will at least be protected in his expenditures for excess crops.

"In general, all of the industries in this district are in better condition than a month ago. The labor situation has been relieved by better weather and voluntary advances in wages in some lines. The transportation facilities for both raw materials and finished goods has greatly improved, although still below normal and very much less than the requirements. The Government's entry into the industrial fields for its own needs, actual and prospective, has upset a good deal of the domestic business, because nearly all the plants give a

Government order precedence over all other business, and there is considerable evidence that quotations are withheld for materials which might be required by the United States. One of our leading industrial publications makes the following comment on this condition: "Despite the great inconvenience and actual losses being sustained, consumers universally are meeting the situation in a spirit of broad patriotism and liberality which greatly has helped producers to make the necessary readjustments."

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Farmers in the southern sections of the United States are being urged to plant larger fields to peanuts. Besides the established market for this product, which insures a cash return upon an unlimited output, the nuts are an excellent stock feed for cattle, horses and swine. A crop failure, in localities adapted to the culture of peanuts, is almost unknown.

No previous year in the history of the United States has offered greater inducement to the farmers in all sections for increased production of all grains and stock food. There is declared to be not the slightest possibility of over production, a thing which is so greatly feared and self-realized, and with the late planting season and the opportunity to plow and prepare additional land everywhere, there can be no good excuse for failure to respond to the call.

In those sections of the country where wheat cannot be grown successfully, farmers are asked to increase their acreage of corn crops. Corn is the nearest substitute, especially in the United States, for wheat, having the advantage of being also an excellent food for all farm animals. Corn may be planted in many sections of the South as late as June, the longer season there affording ample opportunity for it to mature.

The part the city resident can play in the increased production of staple foods this season is much more important, from an economic standpoint, than the work to be done in the city gardens, although that is important and imperative. His greatest opportunity is to spend every spare day, and his vacation period as well, in actual manual labor on some farm adjacent to his home town. There he will find real need for useful and purposeful effort. It will not be a hardship, all things considered, but a real pleasure. Every man and boy can do his bit in this way. There is no time for play with the Nation at war.

The Department of Labor at Ottawa, Ont., under the direction of Hon. F. W. Crothers, is making good progress in collecting information which goes to the heart of the cost of living problem in that country. Data which is being compiled also opens the way to prosecution of alleged combines for the maintenance of unfair prices. Coal, sugar, potatoes and other commodities are the subject of inquiry, while the cold storage question is being exhaustively investigated.

CROPS FOR LANDS NOW IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Hundreds of acres of idle land along the Lake Shore Road around Mimico and New Toronto will be put under cultivation this season. Many people have volunteered to look after the crops.

NEW DRY LAW IS IN FORCE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Unlawful to Bring Into State More Than a Quart of Liquor Every Thirty Days—Officials Must Enforce Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Operative beginning today, a new prohibition law is being tried in West Virginia. It replaces a statute which did not prove effective to a satisfactory degree. Under the new act, as passed by the regular session of the Legislature of 1917, it is made incumbent on the mayors of the various towns and cities and the police to aid in enforcing prohibition. Their failure to do so subjects them to the recall through action of the Circuit Court.

It is now unlawful in this State for any person to bring into the State more than one quart of intoxicating liquors in any consecutive 30 days. Under the statute which has just gone out of force, it was permitted to bring into the State any quantity of intoxicants that could be carried, so long as the person carrying it had it labeled so as to show just what it was. This made it possible for illegal vendors to ply the traffic in whisky almost at will, and while thousands of them were arrested and hundreds of them convicted, new ones took their places.

The changes made by the Legislature this year are very material and far-reaching. As in the former statute, the second offense against its provisions is deemed a felony and is punishable by sentence to the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year, nor more than five years. The first offense held as a misdemeanor, is punishable by jail sentence in addition to a fine.

Public and common nuisances are made to cover a wide latitude. All boats, cars, automobiles, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, where intoxicating liquors are had, kept or possessed for the purpose of transporting or carrying, in any way, contrary to the law, shall be deemed such. Boats, cars, including railway and traction passenger cars operating in the State, or any other vehicle, shall be held as places, within the meaning of the act, and may be proceeded against by suit in equity.

It is made the duty of the owners of real estate to terminate any contract or lease and demand and have possession of any property they hold whenever the lessee or sublessee or tenant, has been held by any court of competent jurisdiction to have used the leased or rented premises in violation of the act. No right of damages shall accrue to the tenant.

The present law was drafted by officials of the department of prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League, and the committees of the Legislature on temperance and prohibition. While the druggists of West Virginia have nearly all assisted the department of prohibition in its work during the last two years, it was decided by the conferees while drafting the new measure, to make it unlawful for any druggist to sell any intoxicant except grain alcohol for pharmaceutical, experimental, and mechanical purposes, and wine

for sacramental purposes. But these shall not be sold except on prescription from a reputable physician to a person of sober habits. All kinds of club-house arrangements by which intoxicants might be handled for use by members, are banned.

MAINE MASONIC GRAND BODIES MEET

PORTLAND, Me.—The annual sessions of the Masonic grand bodies have begun here with that of the Grand Lodge. The membership is 31,855, a net gain of 527.

The election of officers by the Grand Lodge was only partially completed. It resulted as follows: Grand master, Waldo Pettingill, Rumford; deputy grand master, Silas B. Adams, Portland; senior grand warden, James H. Witherell, Oakland; junior grand warden, Edwin K. Smith, Lewiston.

HOUSES SCHEME IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Henry Robinson, vice-president of the Irish Local Government Board, announced to a deputation, which waited upon him recently, that £100,000 would be made available immediately for the purpose of allowing the Corporation of Dublin to proceed to carry out housing schemes in various parts of the city.

PATRIOTIC MEASURES IN KENTUCKY SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky Senate has adopted resolutions requesting the State Superintendent of Instruction to instruct county superintendents to buy flags to adorn all schoolrooms, to hold patriotic meetings in schoolhouses, and to inaugurate some character of military training for the pupils.

There was also introduced a bill providing for a census of all male citizens between the ages of 16 and 45 years, giving the name, age, post-office address, occupation and race. The bill requires such citizens to report these facts to the Adjutant-General on or before June 1 of each year, beginning in 1917. A recording fee of 50 cents for each person is fixed.

RESTAURANT FOR GUARDSMEN

DENVER, Col.—A restaurant for guardsmen has been opened here, under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service, reports the Times. Thirty-two cents a day will be the cost to feed a guardsman, according to the housewives in charge of arrangements. The restaurant is cafeteria style.

The John Wanamaker Store
Broadway at Ninth, New York

Sixty-First Wanamaker Sale of White A New Kind—Different

THIS SALE expresses the new French-American *entente cordiale* in hundreds of original, exclusive, Paris-like underclothes, blouses, negligees, house dresses, prices exceptionally economical.

Underclothes in simple Paris-like styles. Materials so fine they instantly win a woman's appreciation. Laces that look real—some ARE real.

Blouses in exquisite taste. Made particularly in every detail. Of materials and fashions usually found only in Paris models. Plain styles and frilled styles, deliciously feminine.

Paris lingerie, Philippine lingerie and Paris blouses at prices marvelously small when one remembers the European war and difficulties of transportation.

Negligees, largely made of our own cottons and silks and laces—in styles essentially graceful and becoming—delightfully French.

House dresses unaffected in trimming, of well-chosen materials, good colors—for women of taste.

Prices are low—exceedingly low. Styles are adapted from garments two, three, four, five, six, even ten times as expensive. And Paris, which directly inspired half of them—Paris would be proud of such copies.

Copies of the French

Actual copies of Paris blouses—thrilling blouses—are \$3.85, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.75 and up to \$9.50. Actual copies of Paris underclothes, \$2 to \$13.50—regular and extra sizes.

Actual copies of Paris negligees, \$3.85 upward.

Hand-made negligees created by a French woman in New York are \$37.50 to \$75.

All exclusive with the Wanamaker Store—not to be found elsewhere.

Pick of the American Market at Large

Underclothes, at 50c, \$1 and upward; blouses, at \$2, \$3 and upward; house dresses, at \$1.50 and upward; the pick of American designs created by sixty-two of our regular manufacturers. Selected from nearly five thousand styles. We believe them the best at the prices to be found anywhere.

Silk Underclothes

Uncommon values in bodices at \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50; in bloomers, \$2.75 and \$3; in envelope chemises, \$3, \$3.85, \$5; in nightgowns, \$3.85, \$5, \$5.75, \$12.50. Majority all silk—not half made of cheap laces.

Negligees, Smocks, Dressing

Sacques, Boudoir Caps

Variety too great to describe. Special attention is called to the Egyptian negligee made of printed fleur de sole in Egyptian designs, at \$13.75.

Paris Lingerie Exceptionally Priced

\$1.05 for elaborately hand-embroidered French chemises, hand-scarfed.

\$1.35 for finer French chemises.

\$1.85 for hand-embroidered French nightgowns.

\$3.75 for French combinations of sheer fine material, daintily hand-scarfed and embroidered.

95c for French drawers of good material, hand-scarfed and with embroidered dots.

New French Blouses

\$10 and \$12

Our standard \$15 to \$25 grades that have been selling here this season. Blouses entirely made by hand. Exquisite batiste and laces. White or pink. Charming styles, many with narrow frills.

Paris Lingerie Price-Lowered

Old garments showing marks from handling or display, one and two pieces of a kind, all sizes in the group.

Combinations were \$3 to \$12, now \$2 to \$10.

Pelicoats were \$18 to \$65, now \$15 to \$50.

Chemises were \$15 to \$37.50, now \$10.75 to \$32.50.

Vest chemises were \$8.50, now \$6.75.

Nightgowns were \$4.50 to \$60, now \$3.50 to \$50.

Cobret covers were \$2.50 to \$30, now \$1.50 to \$25.

Silk bodices were \$5.75 to \$15, now \$3.75 to \$12.

Silk nightgowns were \$9.75 to \$65, now \$7.50 to \$60.

Paris Blouses Price-Lowered

Were \$10 to \$50, now \$8.75 to \$42.50. Silk blouses, many styles; light and darker colors. A pressing will make most of them perfectly fresh.

American Underclothes—

Odd Lots

420 nightgowns, third to nearly half less, miscellaneous styles, \$1.50.

300 nightgowns, third to half less, miscellaneous, \$1.

300 petticoats, quarter to half less, attractive, \$1.50.

360 silk bodices of crepe de chine or washable satin, 15 to 70 per cent less, 85c.

New Philippine Underclothes

Fresh shipments for the White Sale of styles cut and designed especially for Wanamaker's.

Please do not confound these beautiful garments with those of papery materials and poorly fitting shapes, which are anything but satisfactory. Our Philippine lingerie is exquisite—and prices moderate.

Third floor, Old Building: the entire Main Aisle, Main floor, and outposts throughout store.

Rosenthal's
31 State Street near Carsons
Chicago.
"The Nicer Things in Women's Wear"

A Special Selling of Suits at \$25

(As Illustrated)

THEY'RE extraordinary—the best suit values we have offered this season. Regularly they would sell for \$35. They're of Navy Blue Government Serge; peau de cygne lined, and bound with braid at belt, coat front and collar. With large white flannel collar and suspended pockets at sides. One of the most exclusive suits shown this season anywhere. In all sizes. Remarkable \$35 values, at

\$25

Collection of Dresses at \$19.50

To complete a record making month we have prepared a collection of very smart dresses developed of Wool Jersey, Georgette Crepe, Taffetas, Satins and Serges in the most favored colorings at \$19.50. Marvelous values \$19.50 at



Sports Hats For Manifold Service

In Scores of New Practical Styles

THE OPENING SEASON is seeing an increasing use of the practical hat styles first introduced for sports wear, but now serving for all informal morning occasions.

An indication of the popularity of the mode is the large number of styles introduced here at Looser's from \$2.98 to \$13.50, simply trimmed, often gayly colored, usually practical in shape and material. Hats of the sailor type, with wide bands of grosgrain ribbons and with flat bows are enormously popular, and others with flat or mushroom brims and with flat trimmings, often applied upon crown and brim.

A most attractive variant is the "Tusky" Hat, with an adjustable second and wider brim, which may be worn or not and which completely changes the character of the Hat from small to large.

Some Hats featuring the tricolor, the blue and red variously proportioned with white, have been much admired, especially for motoring. A complete range of shapes, straws, colors and styles of trimming. An especially fine assortment at \$2.98 to \$7.50. Many individual and exclusive styles at \$8 to \$13.50.

Frederick Looser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISSOURI HAS
LONG LEAD IN
M. V. CONFERENCE

Six Straight Victories Make Them Favorites to Win the Missouri Valley Baseball Championship for 1917

MISSOURI VALLEY BASEBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	6	0	1.000
Kansas	1	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	1	.500
Kansas Aggies	0	2	.000
Iowa State	0	4	.000

Washington University and Drake University have no baseball teams this spring.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—With a clean record of six victories and half of the Missouri Valley Conference championship baseball games played, the University of Missouri team now ranks as the favorite in the Valley race. Missouri won two more games from the Iowa State College last week, making the sixth straight conference victory for the team. The only other contests scheduled were those between the University of Kansas and the University of Nebraska at Lawrence, Kan. Kansas won the first of these by a score of 13 to 2. The second game of the series was called off. The week before only two games were scheduled between the Iowa State College and the University of Nebraska and both of these were postponed.

With the exception of the University of Kansas, Missouri has met all of the other teams with which games have been scheduled. Washington and Drake early in the season abandoned baseball, leaving only five teams in the race. First Missouri defeated the Kansas Aggies at Manhattan in two games easily. While at that time the Kansas Aggies' team had had practically no opportunity for outdoor practice—the Missouri coaches believe that there is little chance of defeat when the two teams meet here on Holla Field today and tomorrow for the return game.

Iowa State was the next conference team to lose to the consistent playing of Missouri, when they were defeated in two contests here. Each contest, however, was close and the Iowa team played excellent baseball. It was not an overconfident team that left for Ames to meet the Iowa Aggies on their home grounds, but the two games of last Thursday and Friday proved easier than the previous ones. The Iowa Aggies have now met with four defeats, which means practically that they are eliminated from the conference race.

Kansas in the first conference game of the season proved that it would be a factor in baseball this spring. The fact that Nebraska has not had a baseball team for several years may have had something to do with its 13 to 2 defeat at the hands of Kansas yet the latter team played a fast, clean game of ball. Last year when Missouri seemed assured of the championship it was the Kansas team that came along and upset all calculations by twice defeating the Tigers near the end of the season. This year Kansas has a team made up practically of the same players as last year and four closely contested games are expected when the two teams meet.

Summing up the situation it would appear that Nebraska is weak in comparison to Missouri, Kansas or the Iowa Aggies and cannot be relied upon to finish with the leaders. The Kansas Aggies may develop, but with the brand of baseball that they played against Missouri probably will not win many games from Kansas, Iowa State or Missouri. The Iowa State College team having lost four games to Missouri, has almost a hopeless task in expecting to win the championship, but on the other hand is of sufficient strength possibly to win from Kansas in one game at least. This would leave the race between Missouri and Kansas. Missouri is half through the schedule and Kansas is the only dangerous rival still to be played. If Ames should succeed in beating the Jayhawkers, then Missouri would have only to split even with Kansas on the series to win the title. The consistent playing of Missouri has made the followers of the team believe that Kansas will not be able to overcome the lead of six consecutive victories.

The Kansas-Missouri games will be played May 10 and 11 at Lawrence and May 18 and 19 at Columbia.

TUFTS GIVES NEW
BASEBALL DATES

MEDFORD, Mass.—The revised Tufts College baseball schedule, made necessary because many games on the original schedule were canceled by other colleges on account of the war, was announced Tuesday as follows:

May 2—Pennsylvania State at Medford; 4—Wentworth Institute at Medford; 9—Brown at Medford; 12—Boston College at Medford; 15—Open; 22—Boston College at Medford; 24—Lafayette at Medford (opening); 26—Tufts at Medford; 28—Training School at Medford; 30—Holy Cross at Worcester.

June 6—Open; 9—Brown at Providence; 15—Lehigh at Medford.

PITCHER DURING RELEASED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has released Pitcher Richard Durnin, to the Montreal Club of the International League. The roster of the Brooklyn club now contains 21 names and may be further reduced soon.

MAJOR LEAGUE
BASEBALL MAY
STOP NEXT YEAR

Presidents of the Two Big Professional Organizations Say Players Will Do Their Duty

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There may be no major league baseball next year. B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, flatly stated his belief on Tuesday that unless peace comes by December, and conscription as now planned, goes through, it will be necessary for the two big leagues to call their 1918 schedules off.

Former Gov. J. K. Tener, president of the National League, foreseeing the conscription of hundreds of young baseball players, said he did not believe baseball could continue under such conditions.

"Our business is just like any other business," said Mr. Tener, "except for the fact that our employees collectively are of military age for the most part. Our business would therefore be affected more than any other."

"Baseball will have to do its share the same as other walks of life. When the call comes there will be no hesitating. Our men will respond, and will be found to be just as patriotic and just as ready to fight as any others."

Mr. Johnson does not expect any favors to be granted ballplayers when the draft comes, nor does he want them. There are now 214 men in the two big leagues subject to draft.

"Our men are going to war," said Mr. Johnson, "and when the call comes we will go at once. There will be no quibbling. Then, if we haven't the players, we naturally won't have baseball."

Mr. Johnson left in the afternoon for Washington. His trip is only part of his regular eastern swing, and has no connection with probable service for the ballplayers.

NORTHWESTERN
WINS GAME FROM
CHICAGO BY 9-4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—The Northwestern University baseball team defeated the University of Chicago nine at Northwestern Field Tuesday afternoon by the score of 9 to 4. The Chicago team was more outclassed than the score indicates. The purple players had no trouble solving the delivery of Larkin and gathered 16 safe hits, among them being five doubles and a triple. R. Koehler '19 and J. L. Driscoll '18 featured with the bat, the former getting three hits out of four trips to the plate and the latter gathered two singles and a double.

The Chicago players did not get a hit off Paul Crissman '19 until the final inning, when two hits coupled with two bases on balls with an error gave the Maroons three runs. The other Chicago run was scored in the first inning on a base on balls to Cahn a sacrifice and an error.

Five runs were scored by the Purple players in the third inning when Miller, Ellingwood, Driscoll, Norman and Poyer made hits. These hits mingled with a sacrifice and an error put five runs over the plate.

This was Capt. E. Ellingwood's last game on the Northwestern team as he leaves for the U. S. C. A. service in England on Saturday. He played first base this year and was in right field during the 1916 season. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Northwestern 0 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 9-16 2
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-2 4

Batteries—Crissman and Koehler; Larkin and Hart. Umpire—Goedick.

PENNSYLVANIA
TO KEEP SPORTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although the ranks of the various athletic teams at the University of Pennsylvania have been greatly reduced through enlistment in the national service, the board of directors of the athletic association has voted to continue all forms of athletics "as long as possible." Brown University, it was announced, will meet Pennsylvania Saturday at baseball.

John Mims, former football star, has been elected to succeed Wharton Sinkler as chairman of the board of directors of the athletic association. Sinkler resigned to enter the officers' reserve corps.

PENN STATE WINS
FROM VERMONT, 5-2

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Vermont opened the baseball season here Tuesday by losing a game to Pennsylvania State College by a score of 5 to 2. Palmer of Vermont, although he allowed but five hits, struck out 14 men and a two-base hit, could not overcome the effects of a three base hit by Ewing in the fourth and a double by Wheeling in the eighth, which drove in five runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pennsylvania State 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 5
Vermont 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2

Batteries—Palmer and Hamilton; Howard and Wheeling.

WESLEYAN DROPS BASEBALL

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University students have voted to discontinue the baseball schedule for the remainder of the year because of the military situation. About one-third of the college body expects to leave shortly for work in officers' camps, included in the number being Coach D. C. Kenan.

TWO CLUBS AFTER
ELMER BRANDELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The St. Louis Nationals and the Detroit Americans have both made offers for the services of Elmer Brandell '17, captain and shortstop of the University of Michigan baseball team. Brandell, it is said, has promised Branch Rickey that he will join the Cardinals if he decides to enter professional ball. Jennings, on the other hand, who allowed George Sisler, another University of Michigan star, to pass from his hands, is said to be eager to sign Brandell.

CHICAGO CUBS
NOW SECOND IN
THE NATIONAL

Defeat St. Louis Cardinals in the Only Game Played in That Baseball Organization

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	10	7	.588
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Boston	5	5	.500
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
Brooklyn	7	10	.409

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 9, St. Louis 0.

All other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

Brooklyn at New York.

Cincinnati at Chicago.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Chicago and St. Louis changed places in the National league championship baseball standing Tuesday afternoon when the Cubs defeated the Cardinals at St. Louis by a score of 9 to 0. This victory puts the Cubs within two and a half games of the New York leaders. The Philadelphia-Boston, and New York-Brooklyn games were postponed on account of conditions.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
ST. LOUIS BY 9 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Chicago batted Doak and Watson from the box in the fourth inning Tuesday, and helped by two misplays, won from St. Louis, 9 to 0. In this inning, four singles, a triple, a base on balls, a sacrifice and errors by Doak and Miller gave seven runs.

In the ninth, Doyle hit a home run into the right field bleachers, scoring Wolter, who had been passed. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9-16 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 2

Batteries—Doak, Watson, Ruether and Wilson; Doak, Watson, North and Snyder. Gonzales, Umpire—Klem and Emslie. Time—2h.

SCHOOLS ENTER
HARVARD MEET

While track athletics have been declared off in the Boston high schools, Dorchester, English High, Boston Latin, Mechanic Arts, Commerce and several other Boston schools have signified their intentions of entering individuals in the annual Harvard interscholastic track and field meet to be held in the Harvard Stadium a week from this Saturday. As many of the schoolboys have left school to take up farm work, it was found impracticable to send full teams to represent the schools.

Three Boston Latin School athletes have already forwarded their entries to the Harvard management, and, aside from the schools already named, there are a number of other schools that are expected to send entries. The Harvard management has announced that the meet will be held in spite of the war situation.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF
AT DUNWOODIE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was held Tuesday at the Dunwoodie Country Club. Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Somerville won the first prize with a card of 103-1-102. Mrs. J. H. Williams of Dunwoodie was second with 112-7-105.

There is no award for low gross at these one-day tournaments, but the player with the low gross score at each event is credited with one point toward a season's prize, which is awarded at the annual meeting to the player with the highest total of points. Because of the small number of entries, this tournament will be played over again at Dunwoodie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	12	3	.800
Newark	8	3	.727
Providence	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	8	.467
Rochester	6	7	.462
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	3	10	.231

RESULTS TUESDAY

At Richmond:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	14	11	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Providence.

Montreal at Baltimore.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.

St. Paul 6, Louisville 4.

YALE BASEBALL
AND TRACK TEAMS
WANT TO COMPETE

Athletic Board of Control Is Scheduled to Meet This Evening and Decide the Question

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The question of what athletic competition is to be allowed Yale undergraduates during the rest of the spring term is expected to be determined at a meeting of the Board of Athletic Control, scheduled to be held in this city this evening. The baseball players and track men who are still here are said to be desirous of playing a few games and holding one or two track meets respectively.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear by undergraduates and graduates to get the college authorities to permit some athletic activities. It is not the intention or desire of the baseball or track men to ask the authorities to have the intercollegiate schedules planned for those teams revived; but they would like to engage in a few contests which would not in any way interfere with military drill or carry anything of a championship claim.

The baseball men are especially desirous of being given permission to meet Harvard in one or two games with the idea that the proceeds shall be donated to the Red Cross fund. The plan proposed is to have a game between the Blue and Crimson take place in this city at the Yale commencement with another game at Soldiers' Field, Boston, at the time of the Harvard commencement. It is realized that on account of several of the star players at Harvard and Yale having left college as well as a lack of time for proper training and coaching, neither college can put a strong team in the field. There is, however, a desire to put the best possible ones in the field for the purpose of a friendly game or two.

Yale has been trying a plan of interdepartment or interclass baseball games, but these do not seem to meet with much favor among the undergraduates who want to see games between Yale and other college teams. Reports from Harvard indicate that the Crimson authorities would be pleased to have a series with the Elis provided it will in no way interfere with their duties, and the Yale undergraduates hope tonight's meeting may result in some definite action toward such a series.

NARRAGANSETT
BAY YACHTS WILL
RACE THIS YEAR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There will be no cessation of racing activities among the yacht clubs composing the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, which plan to hold their usual regattas during the coming summer, despite the war, and to increase the racing of sail and power yachts.

A. P. Brayton of Fall River, the newly elected president of the association, says that many of the newly commissioned officers of the Navy and recruited seamen have come from the ranks of the yachtsmen in this bay and from other yachting centers along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and that the nautical experience and love of the sea which they have gained as yachtsmen is largely responsible for their entry into the service of the Navy.

He believes that the yacht clubs are performing a patriotic duty in encouraging their younger members and the public in general in gaining skill and interest in nautical matters, and that yacht racing is one of the greatest factors to that end.

WEST VIRGINIA
FOOTBALL DATES

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Although the duration of the war may interfere, West Virginia University has prepared for the possible resumption of athletic activities among colleges in the fall and prepared a football schedule. Among the most important games that have been arranged for the season are contests with the Dartmouth, Rutgers and West Point eleven. The list of dates follows:

Sept. 2—Davis-Elkins at Morgantown; 29—University of Pittsburgh at Morgantown.

Oct. 6—George Washington University at Morgantown; 15—West Point Academy at West Point; 20—Dartmouth at Hanover; 27—Gettysburg College at Morgantown.

Nov. 2—Rutgers at Newark; 10—Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Huntington; 17—Washington and Jefferson at Fairmount; 24—West Virginia Wesleyan at Clarkburg; 29—North Carolina A. and M. at Morgantown.

EXETER MEN TO
ENTER SERVICE

EXETER, N. H.—It is likely that four Phillips Exeter Academy captains, T. H. McNamara of the baseball nine, D. L. Crane of the football eleven, George White of the hockey team and S. A. Duncan of the crew, will leave later in the week for the officers' reserve corps at Plattsburg, although at present Duncan is the only one to be graduated with regular standing by the faculty.

Three other members of the nine, Harold Harvey, Constantine Doherty and C. I. Dana, are also intending to enlist with the Plattsburg delegation. Bronson of the crew has been granted leave, and also Hamilton Beattie of the tennis team. Bronson and Beattie, both seniors, will be given their diplomas.

PURDUE STARTS
SEASON WITH
FINE PITCHERS

No Veterans for the Infield Positions, but Squad Has a Number of Promising Sophomores Eligible

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—With five letter men and a promising squad of sophomores from which to build up a team, baseball prospects at Purdue are fairly bright; although most of last year's infielders were lost to the squad through graduation, the varsity inherited a likely lot of infield men from the freshmen team of last year and with a little experience behind them, they should make up into an airtight combination. Purdue's strength this year lies in the fact that the season started with a veteran pitching staff which has had three years of experience.

Coach Pattison, who has handled Purdue's baseball teams for three years, will again hold the reins over the varsity line. Backed by a splendid record while in college as well as a professional record, Pattison came to Purdue and changed a losing team into a winner. In 1915 Purdue ranked sixth in the final standing of the "Big Nine" Conference, while last year the drive was continued and the Boilermakers held third place at the end of the season. Illinois and Ohio State with their veteran teams occupied first and second places, ahead of Purdue last season.

Of the letter men available, N. H. Loy '17 and R. D. Kaufman '17 are veteran "P" men who are the mainstays of the team. Capt. B. P. Stonecipher '17, D. C. Croy '17 and F. T. Thomas '18 are the other varsity men who won their letters last year and can be relied upon to fill their old positions on this year's nine. From last year's varsity squad a goodly number of likely candidates are making bids for places and the sophomore class is yielding a score of promising men who are giving the more experienced men a close race for positions.

From the point of experience, Purdue's infield will be the weakest part of the team. No man out for an infield position has had over one year's experience on the varsity. D. C. Croy '17, who held down first base last season, is the best man for that place again. He fields well and is a fair batter, but is slow on the bases.

W. Smith '18 is contesting for the place, but his lack of experience and poor fielding abilities are a handicap. Finn, the all-conference second baseman of last year, has graduated and left a hole at that place. L. H. Emerick '18, probably the best fielder out for the team this year, is making a strong bid for this place. He bats well and is the best fielder Purdue has had for some time. K. E. Beall '18, a member of the varsity basketball squad, is providing competition for the place. He fields well, is a good batter and a clever man on the bases.

The loss of Kietler through graduation leaves a hole at third that is hard to fill. P. S. Webb '17, a member of the varsity squad for two seasons, is fighting it out for the place together with E. Love '18, who was on the squad last season. Love is a much better fielder than Webb but does not bat quite as well. Webb will not be available the entire season and Love will probably get the place permanently. With the graduation of former Captain Weber of last year's team it was thought to be impossible to find a faster fielder for the place this season, but from early season predictions this seems entirely possible.

Weber was an all-conference man for two seasons, but in G. C. Barnaby '19, Purdue has a shortstop who is probably even better than his predecessor. This recruit from the sophomore class is an excellent fielder, a strong batter and has a fine throw to first. W. K. Bailey '19, is another handy infielder who is out for the place and will prove a good substitute for Barnaby.

In the pitching department N. H. Loy '17 is the most dependable man. His speed, headwork and control mark him as one of the best boxmen in the conference this year. R. D. Kaufman '17 is another three-year veteran who is perhaps more consistent than Loy if not so effective. His steadiness and batting ability make him one of the mainstays of the team. H. H. Eggleston '19 and E. R. Warren '18 are other pitching probabilities. For catcher, R. E. Roberts '19, backstop for the freshmen last year, has practically clinched that position on the varsity. His support to the pitcher, coupled with his accurate receiving, batting ability and throwing to second, compares favorably to that of Walter, who was the mainstay of the team at this position last year. H. L. Royce '17 is an experienced man who worked in several games last year and may win his letter this year.

In the outfield Capt. B. P. Stonecipher '17 and T. F. Thomas '18 are the veterans. Both are very fast and are excellent fielders. A. W. Heine '19, a left-handed pitcher of some ability; E. Markley '19, varsity basketball man, and G. G. Reid '18 are battling for the remaining position in the outfield. Kaufman may play in the outfields part of the time because of his batting ability.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 6.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 1.
Mobile 4, Birmingham 3.
Atlanta 4, New Orleans 3.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 1.

PICKUPS

The Chicago Cubs made only nine hits yesterday, but they were good for the same number of runs.

There are six players by the name of Smith in the National League this spring. St. Louis and Brooklyn have two each, while Boston and New York have one each.

Pitcher Harper of the Washington Senators made a most auspicious opening yesterday. Holding the heavy-hitting New York team to four hits is good enough for one day.

It isn't after that Outfielder Speaker of the Cleveland Americans is ordered from a game by the umpire and still less frequent that he is given an indefinite suspension by the president of the league.

There are 18 postponed games in the National League to date. Of these Brooklyn has four, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia and Boston have three each, and Cincinnati and Chicago one each.

Yesterday's postponed games bring the total in the American League up to 18. Twelve of these games were to have been played in New York, Detroit and Boston, four in each city, while St. Louis has three and Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland one each.

Manager Fred Mitchell is certainly meeting with quite a little success at Chicago this spring. Not only have the Cubs improved the showing they made in a corresponding time last season, but they have done it while handicapped by the absence from the lineup of First Baseman Sailer.

President Johnson's statement that there would be no American League baseball in 1918 should the war continue that long is along the line of two predictions. In England, however, rugby football has continued throughout the war and has seemed to be somewhat of a help.

Only one game was played in each of the major leagues yesterday but each resulted in changes in the championship standings. By defeating New York in the American, the Washington Senators moved out of last place to a tie for seventh and by defeating St. Louis, the Chicago Cubs moved into second place in the National.

STONE TEAM IN
HARD CONTEST
THIS AFTERNOON

Stone School is scheduled to meet the Choate School baseball team at Wallingford, Conn., this afternoon, in what is expected by the Stone players and management to be the hardest game so far this season. The Connecticut private school players have been showing some fine baseball this spring, and have been training for today's game with Stone, and the contest is sure to be one that will force both teams to the limit.

Realizing that he was facing a big contest, Coach George Sexton has been shifting his men about and generally shaking up his team for the last few days, until there will be but three men in the Stone lineup against Choate in the same positions that they played against St. George's School last Saturday. Coach Sexton is of the opinion that his new lineup is a very much smoother working combination, and should be a better hitting aggregation.

The three regulars who will hold their positions are Acting Capt. John Otis at third base, George Dowd at second and Harold Landy in center field. William Hagan, who has been working out all spring as a pitcher, will be shifted to shortstop and Albert Cushman, a catcher, will be tried out as pitcher. Cushman has been showing to good advantage of late in the box and he will be given an opportunity to show what he can do. He is a good all-round man, and catches a fine game.

Vaughn Nickerson, who made a name for himself as a baseball player at Weymouth High School before entering Stone School, will be shifted from shortstop to the outfield, where he will probably play the left side. Francis Corcoran will be taken from left field and tried out at first base, and Kingsley Carr will be shifted from the outfield, where he has been playing a fair game to work behind the bat. Francis White, who strokes the first crew, will play right field, while Manager Roderick Young and F. J. Whiting will be the understudies.

KENTUCKY GIVES UP SPORT

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The University of Kentucky has declared all athletic activities off as a result of practically every man on all the teams having enlisted for war service or gone back to farms for more food duty.

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ONLY ONE GAME
IS PLAYED IN
THE AMERICAN

Washington Defeats New York, While the Six Other Clubs Are Forced to Remain Idle

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	10	6	.625
New York	2	6	.250
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Cleveland	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	9	.357
Washington	5	9	.357

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Washington 2, New York 2.

All other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

NOTES ON POLITICS

The recent vote of confidence in the Government which was passed by the Italian Chamber by the substantial majority of 369 votes to 43 was a remarkable indication of the extent to which the Chamber is coming to recognize the importance of the Chamber to the Ministry. It is not that the Chamber is prepared to acquiesce in anything short of the best obtainable, as its recent vigorous criticisms of the Government abundantly showed. It recognizes, however, as the Corriere della Sera pointed out recently, that the complications arising from the world war are such that only a superficial point of view can lay upon the Government the blame for all the economic difficulties now being experienced. Such a broadminded attitude is, in these times, specially valuable.

The program of experimentation and progress in the domain of municipal government in United States cities, by means of the city manager plan and other methods, designed to secure at once more democracy and better government, are beginning to meet a more concerted opposition than formerly. Particularly is this the case in California, where municipal government reform is active, where several cities have adopted the city manager plan, and where others have it under consideration. Reasons given for the opposition to the movement are that it tends to take power away from the people. In this connection it is to be noted, however, that the interests that make this objection to this form of municipal reform are in many cases the same ones that a few years ago opposed direct government on the ground that it gave too much power to the people.

Questions recently asked in the House of Commons as to the reported large number of private automobiles attending race-meetings, to which people are not allowed to travel by train, reflect a growing consensus of opinion that while the London General Omnibus Company has had to take omnibuses off the road, it is little short of a scandal that when motors are supposed to be used only for work of national importance it should be possible to use them on such a scale for the mere gratification of personal pleasure. The public appears to be growing restive at the perpetuation of the myth that race-meetings are any longer to be considered of national importance.

In view of the fact that taxation machinery is maintained by each State in the Union and by the Federal Government, and the fact that two or more jurisdictions often operate in taxing the same property—this duplication being especially great in the matter of inheritance taxes, which are now imposed by nearly all the states—the proposed interstate conference for the purpose of eliminating duplication in taxation and otherwise to coordinate and correlate taxation machinery throughout the country is causing a good deal of interest. Special interest in the matter is manifested in California, for the reason that if the taxation program now before Congress is put through it will mean an annual tax upon that State of about \$15,000,000, without consideration of local taxation.

Although the political situation in Spain remains very much in the air, the general drift of development is still toward the return of Count de Romanones to power. Germany's breach of faith in publishing, contrary to all existing understanding, the recent note addressed to her by Spain on the submarine question, and publishing it with serious omissions, has apparently caused great indignation throughout the country, and has undoubtedly strengthened the sentiment in favor of a more drastic policy. It is not without significance, moreover, that Señor García Prieto is in regular conference with Count de Romanones, not only on matters connected with the note, but on other matters of high moment.

It is most certainly not to be wondered at if the views of Russian statesmen on the future foreign policy of the great nation should, at the outset, be widely divergent. The one central aim of the bureaucracy of the old regime was ever territorial aggrandizement. The policy seldom, however, appeared directly as such, the forward movement being ostensibly inspired by quite other and often quite legitimate aims in different quarters. It cannot, therefore, be an easy task for even the most astute statesman to decide whether a long cherished aspiration is really a "national necessity" or only an "ambition of kings." The members of the Provisional Government have gone this far together, that they have proclaimed that Russia does not aim at domination of other nations, nor at the occupation by force of foreign territories; but when it comes down to such specific questions as the control of the Dardanelles, there is a wide difference of opinion. However, the Provisional Government has solved so many difficulties up to the present, that it is only a matter of interest, and not a matter of concern, how it will solve this one.

A recent experiment in preferential voting, where the ballots were so arranged as to give the voter opportunity to express first, second and third choices of candidates for office, which has just been tried in Alameda, Cal., shows that the voter tends to disregard the opportunity to express second and third choices, and to concentrate upon his first choice. Deductions from the election are that the opportunity for expressing third choice is unnecessary, and that it tends to induce the voter to disregard second choice. The election also indicates, in the view of those who have studied the problem, that the system of preferential voting is well adapted for use in a combination of primary and final elections. In

fact, its use in this way has already been adopted in San Francisco, and will be tried at the coming municipal election. The system is being considered in other cities.

If it is eminently desirable, as has been stated authoritatively in the House of Commons, that no potatoes should be served in restaurants frequented by well-to-do people, the public as well as a few members who are blessed with a sense of humor have been asking why then are potatoes served in the House of Commons? A decisive answer is at least forthcoming; bowing to public opinion the House has banned potatoes from its menu.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Railroad Rates and Relds
MADISON STATE JOURNAL.—On the plea that the eight-hour law for railroad workers will increase operating expenses the companies are demanding a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. Fifteen per cent increase in freight rates will be 30 per cent increase in the cost of living by the time it gets to the tables and weekly bills of the workers and producers. That would mean that the railroad workers would be worse off than before. Whereupon the railroad companies would pry up rates again and repeat the old situation. This kind of thing has already happened twice in our history and is likely to happen again and again. Every increase of wages in either the railroad or coal industry (having about the same ownership) is followed by a much greater increase in prices to the public. Forty per cent of the railroad stock in the United States stands in the hands of 3000 corporations, firms and individuals. When these come to be examined for duplications it appears that 40 per cent of our railroad stock is in the hands of two groups of financiers in New York City, who own or control two-thirds of our important mileage. It is for their benefit that freight rates are to be increased again. Not directly for the sake of increased dividends but for the sake of operations in railroad securities, which furnish the greater part of their profits. We give and give to these influences, tribute upon tribute. Would it not be reasonable to ask now and then what we ever get from them?

A Serious Problem Near OMAHA
WORLD-HERALD.—The demand is growing even in the highest quarters that this Government shall take measures similar to the other governments engaged in war to prevent an extortionate rise in provisions. It has taken such action already in regard to materials for munitions and let great contracts or made arrangements for making them, at about half the price at which those articles are selling in the open market. Lloyd George called attention to the blunders that the English had been making during the last three years. The greatest of those blunders, in taxation and otherwise to coordinate and correlate taxation machinery throughout the country is causing a good deal of interest. Special interest in the matter is manifested in California, for the reason that if the taxation program now before Congress is put through it will mean an annual tax upon that State of about \$15,000,000, without consideration of local taxation.

Agricultural Courses in Mexico
DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—Important advance in education in Mexico is being made, with the object of bringing the educational facilities nearer the common people. Among the more recent evidences of this policy are the institution of agricultural courses, increases in the registration in domestic and industrial instruction, and the beginning of a "University of the People." Illustrated lectures are proposed as a principal means of taking the material offered in the "University of the People" to the mothers of families and others who have, and have had, few opportunities to get systematized instruction. The plan has been put forward by Manuel Mazari, and has attracted such support that its adoption by the Government may be expected. Readiness of people to accept the opportunities offered is indicated by the enormous increases in the registration in this city in courses in the school for domestic and industrial instruction. Including the branches offered for boarding-house keepers, maids, cooks, managers of laundries, and in the care of children and the care and beautifying of homes. Beginnings of a new and distinct school of agriculture are seen. The Minister of Development, Colonization and Industry has, through the Director-General of Agriculture, circulated an invitation to the governors of the respective states to send two pupils each to the new courses in agriculture for which preparation has been made by fitting up a laboratory for the study of industrial and agricultural chemistry where analysis of soils, minerals and agricultural products will be made. A special department of agricultural machinery is contemplated, and one or two other departments.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following appointments:
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., to be placed on the retired list.
Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., to be Admiral of the Fleet.
Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Edward Errington Brock, K. C. M. G., C. B., to be Admiral.
Vice-Admiral Sir George Edwin Patey, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O. (superannuated) is absorbed in the establishment.
Commander John Scott Luard, to be Rear-Admiral.
Vice-Admiral Thomas Philip Walker, to be Admiral on the retired list.
Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., F. R. S., has been appointed first and principal naval aide de camp to the King, in succession to Admiral Sir George Callaghan, promoted to Admiral of the Fleet.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir George Alexander has been canvassing for recruits for national service from amongst the ranks of actors. He is, of course, a successful actor-manager, and one of the most popular actors on the London stage. At present he is delighting his audiences at the St. James by his portrayal of the Duke of Chateaufort in "The Aristocrat." Mr. Louis N. Parker's latest play, the story of which is laid in the time of the French Revolution. Sir George Alexander began his business life in "the City," as the great heart of the business world in London is called. In his youth, however, he was an enthusiastic amateur actor and he soon exchanged his office desk for the lure of the footlights. He has never had cause to regret his choice, and his career on the stage has been a steadily successful one. For some time he was associated with Sir Henry Irving, at the Lyceum. In 1890 he started management at the Avenue Theatre, and a year later removed to the St. James, where he has been for many years. He was knighted in 1911. Sir George Alexander has also taken his share in civic life, and for six years represented South St. Pancras on the London County Council.

Rex Beach, president-elect of the Authors' League of America, is a Michigan man who chose law as his profession and then, when established as a lawyer, found that he had facility as a writer of fiction, and in the course of time settled down to the writing of novels. His stories do not vary much in type. They are of the melodramatic sort, not unlike some of Jack London's. They sell well, and lend themselves to adaptation for motion-picture scenarios. Mr. Beach resides in the mountains of north New Jersey, but is sufficiently near New York City to execute the duties of his new post.

George F. Chandler, who is to head the newly created State constabulary in New York State, is a physician with considerable military experience. He is now a member of the National Guard of the State, with the rank of major. He saw service on the Mexican border last year. His ability and fitness for military duties may be inferred from the fact that he was selected to proceed to the Army Service Schools at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., recently, and take courses there. Syracuse University is his alma mater, and he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Governor Whitman, in choosing him for this important post, has risen above questions of politics, and tried to start New York State along lines where Pennsylvania, from the first, has walked with good sense and discretion in the management of her State constabulary.

Irving Fisher, who is acting as chairman of the national committee which is bringing pressure to bear upon Congress to divert grain now used by brewers and distillers to purposes of food consumption, is a professor in Yale University. An acknowledged national expert in economics, theoretical and practical, he has been prominent for many years as a fighter for conservation of national resources, human and otherwise. In the field of pure economics he has specialized in the mathematical theory of wealth. In practical economics he has fostered free trade, elimination of food wastes, and education of the masses. He is the son of a clergyman, Yale bred, and joined the Yale faculty in 1890 as a tutor in mathematics. He is a voluminous writer, with a journalistic touch to his work that makes it acceptable to editors and news distributing agencies.

Louis Marshall, who headed the special appeal to the Russian provisional Government from Jews in the United States, protesting against Jews in Russia doing aught to further the "special peace" campaign of Germany, is a leader at the bar of New York City. A native of and educated in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the Columbia Law School, New York City, he first sought clients in Syracuse. New York City soon won him by its larger opportunities, and once there, he began to attract attention by his ability. He now figures as counsel in cases national and international in scope. He has a juridical sort of mentality that fits him for constructive legislation and modifications of law procedure. Thrice has he sat in State constitutional conventions.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

The Art Department of the Springfield City Library has recently been the recipient of three notable gifts. The first in interest, perhaps, is the collection of the original architectural designs made by Thomas Jefferson, brought together by his great-grandson, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, and printed in a form which makes it a fine specimen of the bookmaking art. Mrs. Clara A. Coolidge makes the gift.

Just as Jefferson, had his genius of statesmanship been less great, might have been known to posterity as a distinguished architect, so Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, known best for his art work in jewelry and stained glass, has fine work to his credit in the use of oils, being a pupil of whom his master, Inness, was not ashamed. The sumptuous volume containing illustrations of his work, his gift to the library, was prepared for his own children and is not for sale.

The third of these gifts is a catalogue of the collection of prints from the Liber Studiorum of Turner, made by Francis Bullard of Boston, who bequeathed it to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which now presents the volume to the Springfield Library.

A leaflet, having for its caption the words, "I am the Public Library," is sent out by the public library of Danvers, Ia., which announces itself as follows:

I am the storehouse of knowledge in this city.
I am opportunity.
I am the continuation school for all.
I am a house of wisdom and an institution of happiness.
I am supported by the people for the people.
I offer you the opportunity to know all there is to know about your world.
I am for those who would enjoy fiction, poetry, philosophy, biography, or learn more about business, trade and science.
I have books for all tastes and needs and credits.
I am free to the public to profit from and enjoy.

Library Week at Waco, Tex., recently, was aimed at the men of the community. A deal of preliminary work was done, such as announcing through the newspapers when Library Week would occur, what it was, and what it hoped to accomplish; such as running in the papers brief expressions of appreciation obtained from intelligent library users; such as announcing a prize for the best slogan sent in for Library Week.

Immediately preceding the week, almost every man getting a bill found enclosed the slogan—"Get the Library Habit," with a few words tending the service of the library and stating generally what it had to offer. Window displays of an original character, talks in schools and in the Y. M. C. A., and carefully prepared articles in many daily papers were other methods.

More of an innovation was the "Library Transfer," whereby, through the courtesy of the Street Railway Company, a transfer could be procured on any car going near the library, allowing a stop of 30 minutes, so that the patron on his way downtown or on his way home, could stop and get or change a book without paying an extra fare.

Results of the campaign have been excellent within the short time that has elapsed, and Pauline McCauley, telling about it in "Public Libraries," says that "every one in Waco, who was not aware of it before, now knows that there is a public library in the city; that it is free; that it does not have to furnish a guarantee to get a card; that the library has some-

thing for him; and that the staff is always glad to serve him."

Watching the steady stream of people going in and out of the New York Public Library, some one has been impelled to ask a continuous "Why?" and the result is a most interesting list in the Branch Library News. These are a few of the needs supplied:

An architect's assistant, planning to enter an architectural contest, found the table of logarithms he required after office hours. An inventor looking for technical information about alloys found all he needed to perfect his invention of a top for a siphon. The president of a corporation habitually telephones for biographical data to use in introducing speakers. Firemen, policemen, street cleaners, and conductors come to the library for help in preparing themselves to pass examinations. An applicant for a position as mate in the merchant marine studied for his test in the library and passed. An engineer in a hurry sent to the library for information about the Diesel engine, and got what he wanted. The designer of scenery for an opera company found Egyptian architectural material from which he made a new scene for "Thais." A small girl asked for books to help her father get his citizenship papers. She took out two books, one a new edition ordered by telephone for her benefit. She turned the books she said her father was successful. A sculptor needed a picture of the first locomotive, in order to design a medallion for a public building, and found it. The drawings for the scenery for a film play were made by two men who spent a fortnight in a branch library, studying the illustrations of a fairy tale.

The Boston Public Library offers two lectures to amateur farmers during the first week in May. The lecturers are William N. Craig, who will speak on "The Home Vegetable Garden," and John K. Farquhar, on "Back Yard Gardens." Both gentlemen are experts in intensive farming and gardening, and they give their services.

SPAIN AND BRITAIN

MADRID, Spain.—The Finance Minister announces that the visit of the Marquis de Cortina to London has been most successful, and the Spanish press speaks with enthusiasm of the excellent commercial understanding which now exists between England and Spain, which is the best augury for future relations between the two countries. It is announced also that the British Government has authorized the exportation of coal to Spain by Spanish ships without restriction. Arrangements have also been made for ships carrying minerals to England to return to Spain with coal, and it is announced that notwithstanding such restrictions as have been promulgated, the British Government consents to these mineral ships carrying fruit to England to the extent of 10 per cent of their tonnage, the total amount imported not to exceed 25 per cent of the amount imported last year.

MARINE CORPS TRAINING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels announced that the Marine Corps during the month of April had increased its strength by 4677 men, bringing the total enlistments to 17,680. A large tract of land at Quantico, Va., near Washington, has been leased as a site for a marine training camp, and temporary barracks will be constructed immediately for the housing of 5000 marine recruits.

MEXICAN STATE OF YUCATAN IS LAND OF SISAL

Schools and Conservatories Follow Prosperous Times in Binder Twine or "Henequin" Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROGRESO, Yucatan.—This State has reached a most flourishing state of prosperity since the revolution, especially in connection with the henequin, or sisal, industry. Saloons are forbidden by law in the State.

Large and small haciendas, or plantations, compose the Regulatoria, which may be characterized as a co-operative enterprise under Government protection. It is principally to engage in this industry that workmen have come to this State recently. More than 3000 have sought work here. The wages paid are from 4 to 6 pesos (\$2 to \$3) daily in national gold, usually at piece work which requires about five hours of a capable and experienced man's time. In many cases the workmen attend school after the day's work of picking the leaves or drawing the fiber from them known as sisal in the United States.

In Merida, an important city of Yucatan in which the henequin industry to a considerable degree centers, have been established a school of fine arts, a conservatory of music, a school of arts and crafts for men and another for women, a vocational school of domestic sciences, and one or two others. In actual operation at present are 300 primary schools and 1800 rural schools.

MAIZE CROP FOR 1916-17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The November report of the Union Department of Agriculture records a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with the 1915-16 season, in the area planted with maize. The area under this crop in 1915-16 was estimated to be 6 per cent greater than in 1914-15. A 5 per cent decrease in the 1916-17 area as compared with 1915-16, therefore, still represents an increase over the area under crop in 1914-15, when the yield was a record one. So that, judged only by the area sown, the production in 1916-17 may be greater than in any previous season.

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IN PROGRESS—OUR ANNUAL May Sale of Lingerie

UNDOUBTEDLY what will be the lowest prices of the year will prevail during our May Sale of Women's Lingerie. The rapidly rising costs of labor, of raw materials, cottons, silks, laces, buttons—in fact, every factor in the construction of undergarments—will soon make it impossible for the manufacturers to sell us their merchandise at present costs. Forewarned of these many and increasing manufacturing difficulties, we placed our orders several months ago. Women who appreciate the necessity for all to economize can exercise the same foresight today by anticipating their needs for many months to come and securing all their Lingerie during this May sale at the lowest prices of the year.

SPORT HATS
Cool Looking Hats for Street Wear
Bead Bags
Perfume "Flowers"
and a few Attractive Gowns
Peggy Hunt
516-518 Avenue New York

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

UNEVEN PRICE MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

New York Traction Issues Are Weak and Chemical Stocks Strong—Trading Without Much Significance or Feature

Heaviness marked the general New York stock list in the fore part of today's session. Losses were not particularly large in any instance, but the market had a well-defined tendency to sell lower.

Bethlehem Steel "B" was down 1 1/2 points at one time, but rallied somewhat. Delaware and Hudson, the International Mercantile Marine issues, Reading, Union Pacific and Steel common were other shares heavier than the average.

Gulf common was off nearly 2 points at first in Boston, and the list as a whole was a sagging one.

Both markets were dull and heavy late in the first half hour. Delaware and Hudson rallied nearly a point in New York.

The New York traction issues again became a weak feature of the New York market. Third Avenue, after opening down a point at 2:25, declined 2 points further before midday. Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit also were particularly weak. The chemical stocks were in demand. American Agricultural Chemical opened up 1/4 at 94 1/4 and advanced more than a point further. Virginia Carolina Chemical was up 1/4 at the opening at 44 and advanced to 45 1/2 before midday. Pittsburgh & Western advanced unchanged at 25 1/2 and advanced more than a point. The sugar stocks were in moderate demand at higher prices. The marine issues recovered from their early losses and recorded moderate net gains at midday.

Gulf common opened off 1 1/2 in Boston at 102 1/2 and recovered the loss before midday, easing off again later. Local price movements were generally unimportant.

Business was very quiet in the early afternoon. There were some moderate declines in the coppers. New Haven also sold off. The tone was dull and heavy at the beginning of the last hour.

TEN YEARS AS TELEPHONE HEAD

This week marks the completion of 10 years of active leadership of the great Bell system by its president, Theodore N. Vail. It has been 10 years of wonderful progress and development. In a time of war and national cooperation American Telephone has a plant magnificently equipped to render the fullest measure of public service.

Between the American Telephone of May, 1907, and the present compact, powerfully organized and fully equipped system, there is hardly a comparison. The results of 10 years of work seldom was so quick and general approval as the public has accorded to Theodore N. Vail.

Under his administration the company has increased its gross from \$128,000,000 to almost \$300,000,000; its net profits from \$41,000,000 to \$80,000,000; its stations from less than 3,000,000 to 10,000,000. It has been a decade of wonderful expansion and solidification. The voice touch of New York and San Francisco and perfection of wireless telephony for naval service are two of the latest achievements.

BURNS BROS. PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Burns Bros. consolidated profit and loss account of Burns Bros. of New York and New Jersey for year ended March 31, 1917, shows: Net sales of cash, \$15,235,917; gross profit \$3,565,079; net profit \$1,289,784, which after dividend requirements on preferred is equivalent to \$21.28 a share on 55,000 shares of common.

SEED WHEAT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Showing unusual demand for the spring wheat for seed, a local seed house reports the sale of 300 bushels late last week at \$3.15 a bushel, to be shipped by express to New England. The express charges amount to \$1.56 a bushel.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; moderate west to north west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night; probably light frost in interior; Thursday fair.

For Northern New England: Fair to night; except snow or rain in Maine; Thursday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 40.10 a. m. 42.12 noon 44.4 p. m. 42.

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 40.40 New Orleans 68.

Buffalo 40.40 Philadelphia 48.

Chicago 42.42 Pittsburgh 42.

Cincinnati 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Denver 42.42 Portland, Me. 42.

Des Moines 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Indianapolis 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Kansas City 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Nantucket 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

New York 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

San Francisco 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

St. Louis 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Washington 42.42 Portland, Ore. 42.

Almanac for today

Sun rises 4:38. Light water. Sun sets 7:40. 7:40 a. m. 8:05 p. m. Length of day 14:35. Moon sets 2:38 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:14 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	110	110	110
Alaska Gold	7	7	6 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
Am B Sugar	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Can.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car Fy.	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	116	116	116
Am H & L.	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2
Am Linsed.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
Am Lins'dpf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Am Smelt'p.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am SsecAp.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am SsecBpf.	14	14	14
Am Sugar.	112	112	111 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	10	10	10
Am Tel.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am Wool pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am Zinc.	31	31	30 1/2
Anacoda.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2
Atchison.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
At Coast Li.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
At Gulf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
B & O pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Barrett Co.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Batoplas.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel B.	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2
BF Goodrich.	52	52	52
BF Good'hp.	108	108 1/2	108 1/2
Brook R T.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Brown Shoe.	69	69	69
Burns Bros.	98	98 1/2	98 1/2
Butte & Sup.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cal Petrol.	20	20	20
Cal Petrol pf.	51	51	51
Can Pac.	160	160 1/2	159 1/2
Can Pac pf.	87	87	86
Cerro de Pasco	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul.	80	80	78 1/2
CM & St P pf.	116	116	115
Chi R I & P.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chi R I & P pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chi R I & P pf.	45	45	44 1/2
Chi R I & P pf.	113	113	112 1/2
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col Gas & El.	43	43	42 1/2
Corn Prod.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cruc Steel.	63	63	62
Cuban C Sug.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Del & Huds.	118	118	115 1/2
Denver.	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Det Edison.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Dome Min.	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Erie.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
F & M S.	13	13	13
Gen Electric.	164	164	163 1/2
Gen Motors.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
G Motors pf.	91	91	89 1/2
Granby Min.	82	82	82
Gr Nor Ore.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Green Can.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Hartman Corp.	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2
HarvotNJ pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ill Central.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Con Cor.	10	10	9 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	56	56	54 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21
Int Mer Mar.	29	29	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	83	83 1/2	79 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37
Kan City S.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kelly Tires.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kenne Cop.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Laclede Gas.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Laclede pf.	49	49	49
Lehigh Val.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Louis & N.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Max Motor.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Maxwell pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Mex Petrol.	92	92 1/2	89 1/2
Miami.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
MSP Steel.	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2
MSP & SSM.	107	107	107
Mo K & T.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	12	12	12
Mo Pac pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2
Mo Pac wlp.	56	56	56
Mo Pac pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Mon Powers.	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Nat Biscuit.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Nat Bisc pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
Nat Enamel.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2
Nat Lead.	56	56	56
Nevada Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
NY Central.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
NY N H & H.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
Nor Am.	66	66	66
N & W.	127	127	127
North Pac.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
O Cities Gas.	134	134	133 1/2
O Silver.	6	6	5 1/2
O & W.	23	23	23
Owens BotM.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Pacific Mail.	23	23	23
Pac T & T pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
PanAm & T pf.	92	92	92
Penna.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Peres Marq.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
P Coal pf pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pitts Steel pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pitts & West.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

Pitts & West pf. 64 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2
Pressed St. 74 75 75
Pullman 156 1/2 156 1/2 155 1/2
Qcksilver pf. 2 2 2
Ray Con. 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Reading 94 1/2 94 1/2 93 1/2
Rdg 2d pf. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2
Repub I & S. 80 1/2 80 1/2 79 1/2
Royal Dutch. 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2
Rumely. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Shat Ari. 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Sinclair Oil. 54 1/2 54 1/2 53 1/2
Sloss Shef. 50 50 48 1/2
So Pacific. 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
So Ry. 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
So Ry pf. 58 58 58
STL & SF. 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
STL & SF pf. 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
STL & SF pf pf. 10 10 10
Studebaker. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Tenn Cop pf. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Texas Co. 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
Texas Pac. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Third Ave. 26 26 23 1/2
T & W For. 42 42 42
Union Pac. 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2
Un Alloy Steel. 43 43 43
Un Alloy Steel pf. 135 135 135
US G I P. 194 194 194
US Rubber. 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
US S & R. 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
US Steel. 116 1/2 116 1/2 115 1/2
US Steel pf. 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
Utah Copper. 115 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2
V C Chem. 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2
V C & C. 70 70 70
Wabash pf. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Wabash pf B. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Wabash pf B. 25 25 25
West Pac. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
West Pac pf. 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
W Maryland. 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
West Union. 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2
Westinghse. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
W & L E. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Willis-Over. 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
Wilson Co. 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2
Woolworth. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Wor Pump. 25 25 25
Wor P pf B. 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
May	2.55	2.57	2.55	2.56 1/2
July	2.12	2.14	2.12	2.13 1/2
Sept	1.80 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2
Oct	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.51 1/2
Nov	1.39	1.41	1.39	1.40 1/2
Dec	1.31	1.33	1.31	1.32 1/2
Jan	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.21 1/2
Feb	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.11 1/2
Mar	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01 1/2
Apr	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.91 1/2
May	0.80	0.82	0.80	0.81 1/2
June	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.71 1/2
July	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.61 1/2
Aug	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.51 1/2
Sept	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.41 1/2
Oct	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.31 1/2
Nov	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21 1/2
Dec	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
May	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
June	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
July	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Sept	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
May	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
June	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
July	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Sept	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET
LOCALLY RULES
FAIRLY BRISK

From 5,000,000 to 7,000,000
Pounds of Staple Change
Hands, With South American
Product Conspicuous in Deals

Specialized for The Christian Science Monitor

From 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds of wool have changed hands during the past week in the local wool market, and South American and Montevideo grades have been the ones to change owners in largest amounts. The speculative element has been noticeable and many transfers among dealers have taken place both in Boston and between Boston merchants and handlers of wool in other large centers. The western clips have been purchased to a large extent and the prices paid have been around the half dollar mark, in some cases a cent less and in others a cent more.

New interest has been shown in the South American low crossbreds, which have been sold chiefly to dealers and there has been considerable speculation on them, too. Quarter-blood grades are being used in Government orders—when three-eighths blood grades cannot be obtained.

The Committee on Revenue will probably not try to tax commodities provided for in the Underwood Tariff Law, so that wool will undoubtedly be exempt.

The Army and Navy Appropriation Bill provides for \$231,538,548 to be appropriated for military equipment. This will help out manufacturers who have been waiting for their money on Government contracts already nearly fulfilled. The delivery of cloth by the mills is very uncertain. The dress goods trade has been somewhat inactive this week, probably in part due to the weather and delayed retail buying. Few of the mills on women's wear goods have machinery for working on Government orders, so that it is the men's wear goods market that is likely to fulfill more orders on these lines. Most dealers feel that less ordinary men's wear goods will be needed, owing to the conscription measure that has been passed by Congress. It is true that the extreme styles for young men will be less in vogue and that the more conservative lines will be the best sellers. Light-weight serges in the dress goods trade have been in very fair demand. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the mills are going to be able to turn out goods for local retailers on civilian orders.

The committee formed to urge upon Great Britain the necessity of releasing Australian wool for United States is composed of William E. Jones, chairman, William R. Cordingley and Arthur E. Gill for Boston; Charles J. Webb, Charles H. Harding and James Bateman for Philadelphia; for the American Wool Association, Robert T. Francis, Charles L. Wilson and Spaulding Bartlett; for the National Wool Association, Franklin W. Hobbs, Joseph R. Guendy and Vaughn Jealous. These are now trying to arrange for an appointment with Washington authorities.

Second wools have sold better than those in the grease. Quotations for territory fine staple range as high as \$1.35@1.40; on fine clothing, \$1.20@1.25, and fine medium clothing grades, \$1.10@1.15. Pulled B supers are being quoted at \$1.15@1.25; A supers, \$1.20@1.30 and AA grades at \$1.45@1.50. By these prices it will be seen that the market is very firm.

The spinners here are asking very high prices and are not taking on many additional orders, because of the large number already contracted for. The British Government has asked the spinners there to give over 70 per cent of their production for the army. Doubtless the United States Government may ask in time that similar action be taken here.

SHARP BREAK IN
WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wheat prices slumped violently Tuesday on report that the German Chancellor would make a new peace overture Thursday. After an extreme break of 16 cents, values closed demoralized, 6 1/2 to 14 cents net lower, with May at \$2.57 1/2 and July at \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.13. Corn lost 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 and oats 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, but provisions advanced 15 to 53 cents.

A decided downward tendency almost from the opening was evidently influenced mainly by a prospect of increased imports from Canada. The outlook for legislation at Washington authorizing control of food prices helped the slump, and so did advice of noticeable improvement in the condition of the winter crop.

Within an hour of the close, when buying power had seemingly been exhausted, price breaks became of sensational extent on announcement of the conference at Washington between President Wilson and the Swiss minister, who has charge of the German diplomatic affairs.

ADVANCE IN PIPE PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Makers of pipe announce another advance of \$10 a ton. The last formal change was made about April 1 when independent makers made an advance of \$10 a ton.

ADVANCE SALE IN CRUDE OIL

FINDLAY, O.—The Ohio Oil Company has advanced the market price for Westover crude oil 8 cents a barrel to \$2.18.

COOPERATION IN
EXTENSION OF
RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has had under consideration extension of its service through branches, and has reached determination, approved by Federal Reserve Board, to establish branches in Portland, Seattle and Spokane.

President of Spokane Clearing House Association has telegraphed Federal Reserve Bank that if a branch of Federal Reserve Bank should be established at Spokane, all State banks of that city would immediately apply for membership in Federal Reserve Bank, and also influence many similar applications from State banks in tributary territory; that Clearing House Association would offer to employ the branch bank to make regular examinations of Clearing House, paying as compensation an amount equal to present cost to Clearing House of such examinations; that as far as possible the branch bank could be used in collecting checks; that settlement of Clearing House branches would be made through the branch banks, and that free membership in Clearing House would be granted.

It is expected that there will be similar evidence of cooperation from banks in Portland and Seattle.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN		
March—		
Gross earnings	\$7,106,864	\$736,857
Net earnings	2,045,534	94,874
For 9 months—		
Gross earnings	59,802,891	7,056,905
Net earnings	18,084,220	2,389,444
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
March—		
Gross earnings	\$1,051,048	\$910
Net earnings	283,626	\$4,803
For 9 months—		
Gross earnings	9,142,353	1,022,374
Net earnings	2,919,211	716,548
MOBILE & OHIO		
March—		
Gross earnings	\$1,067,643	\$47,644
Net earnings	232,877	\$6,799
For 9 months—		
Gross earnings	9,345,504	645,448
Net earnings	1,902,227	\$27,697
SEABOARD AIR LINE		
March—		
Gross earnings	\$2,685,542	\$2,449,736
Net earnings	2,440,451	845,304
For 9 months—		
Gross earnings	7,804,052	6,844,264
Net earnings	2,240,451	2,191,787
WESTERN MARYLAND		
March—		
Total revenue	\$1,111,503	\$905,289
Operating income	297,833	268,282
Jan 1 to March 31—		
Total revenue	3,118,688	2,589,112
Operating income	472,434	757,927

READING SYSTEM

Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.		
March—		
Receipts	\$5,619,225	\$5,354,007
Profits	1,457,298	2,196,819
Surplus	424,738	1,426,669
From Jan 1 to March 31—		
Receipts	15,619,201	15,209,758
Profits	4,106,304	5,788,179
Surplus	1,698,804	3,477,429
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.		
March—		
Receipts	\$3,394,538	\$3,711,420
Profits	484,934	407,919
Surplus	472,434	399,919
From Jan 1 to March 31—		
Receipts	11,253,469	11,563,523
Profits	1,344,210	997,740
Surplus	1,306,701	973,740
Reading Co.		
March—		
Receipts	\$587,588	\$569,275
Profits	576,286	558,747
Surplus	83,286	101,081
From Jan 1 to Mar 31—		
Receipts	1,759,631	1,711,073
Profits	1,731,064	1,683,446
Surplus	252,064	310,446

MICHIGAN, KANSAS & TEXAS LINES

March—		
Operating revenue	\$3,201,147	\$2,736,090
Net operating revenue	564,511	212,486
Operating income	432,812	79,908
Income for Int.	421,991	48,339
Deficit	120,105	500,501
From Jan 1 to March 31—		
Operating revenue	9,626,786	7,798,695
Net operating revenue	1,412,882	644,673
Operating income	1,252,718	194,945
Income for Int.	941,083	49,743
Deficit	706,236	1,697,644

SEABOARD AIR LINE CO.

March—		
Gross earnings	\$2,685,542	\$2,449,736
Net earnings	786,057	845,304
From Jan 1—		
Gross earnings	7,804,052	6,844,264
Net earnings	2,240,451	2,191,787
WESTERN MARYLAND		
March—		
Total revenue	\$1,111,503	\$905,289
Operating income	297,833	268,282

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES

March—		
Operating revenue	\$4,465,765	\$167,816
Net revenue	1,478,683	127,368
Net income	749,059	206,517
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	12,365,846	156,238
Net revenue	3,788,741	\$12,735
Net income	1,598,687	235,335

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:		
	Tues	Mo
Highest grade rails	91.36	96.24
Second grade rails	87.15	19.24
Public utility bonds	83.02	17.20
Industrial bonds	86.92	13.25
Combined average	91.89	16.20

PENNSYLVANIA EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—Per cent of return on Pennsylvania system property investment system East and West: For the 12 months ended March 31, 1917, 5.31 per cent. For the 12 months ended March 31, 1916, 5.59 per cent; 1915, 3.67 per cent; 1914, 3.93 per cent.		
1917	1916	
Gross earnings	\$1,452,147	\$1,190,131
Net earnings	749,906	600,712
Net income	488,615	398,415
Dividend	241,325	241,325
Surplus	247,290	

WISCONSIN LIGHT CO.

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company reports as follows for the year ended March 31:		
1917	1916	
Gross earnings	\$1,452,147	\$1,190,131
Net earnings	749,906	600,712
Net income	488,615	398,415
Dividend	241,325	241,325
Surplus	247,290	

DIVIDENDS

Automatic Electric Company passed the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. Homestake Mining Company declared regular monthly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable May 25 to stock of record May 19.

Mobile Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Hartman Corporation declared initial quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. This places stock at a 5 per cent basis.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the regular dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

Studebaker Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 2 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Standard Woven Fabric Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on first preferred stock, payable May 1, 1917, to stock of record April 27.

Beatrice Creamery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and of 2 1/2 per cent on the common, payable May 10 to stock of record May 2.

Savoy Oil Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent payable June 25 to stock of record June 11. The last dividend paid on this stock was a distribution of 2 per cent paid Oct. 25, 1916.

American Smelting & Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable June 15. The preferred dividend is payable June 1.

The Union Cotton Manufacturing Company directors have amended their vote declaring a regular quarterly dividend and made it 4 per cent instead of 1 1/2 per cent. The dividend paid last quarter was 4 per cent. The usual rate has been 1 1/2 per cent.

The United Verde Copper Company has just paid regular monthly dividend of 75 cents a share and an extra dividend of 75 cents. With present payment company has distributed 22 consecutive monthly dividends of 75 cents, and in addition has paid 11 extra dividends of 75 cents each.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Abe Breslaw; U. S. Baltimore—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills Shoe Co.; Tour.

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Cleveland—Max Krohnwald; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.

Lynchburg, Va.—Edward F. Haley; Essex.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—E. Goldstein; U. S. New York—S. Levy; U. S. Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.

Pomona, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Portsmouth, O.—M. Lehman of M. Lehman & Bros.; Essex.

Richmond, Va.—J. C. Patterson Jr. of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn; U. S. Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Reedy of Weinstein Lubin & Co.; Avery.

Savannah—A. Shapiro; U. S. St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schultz & Co.; Parker.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

New Orleans—C. H. Frye of Apex Shoe Factory; Essex.

New York—Max Brill of Morgenstern & Brill; Thom.

STANDARD OIL
STOCK PRICES
HAVE RECOVERY

Low Levels Reached on Federal Gasoline Report Attract Buying—N. Y. Issue a Leader

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil stocks for most part have advanced from low prices made last week on publication of report of Federal Trade Commission on price of gasoline. The most notable of the recoveries is in Standard Oil of New York. This stock advanced from \$27 1/2 to \$31 1/2. This recovery was due to net earnings of \$48.85 on its \$75,000,000 capital stock shown in its annual report.

When the Trade Commission's report was published all Standard Oil issues dropped. The decline lasted for about two days. Low prices attracted buying, and Secretary of Navy Daniels' announcement as to close relations between the Government and leading oil interests helped to restore prices to their former level.

Atlantic Refining dropped from 92 1/2 to 87 and then returned to 92 1/2 on Monday's close. Standard of New Jersey dropped 11 points and then sold at 64 1/2, which is five points above last week's high.

The following table shows a comparison between Monday's close, the high and low for last week and high prices for 1917, established during latter January and early February:

	Week end	April 28	1917
	Close	High	Low
Atlantic Refining	92 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2
Continental Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2
Galena Signal Oil	152 1/2	152 1/2	150 1/2
Illinois Pipe Line	228 1/2	228 1/2	220 1/2
Ohio Oil	365 1/2	365 1/2	344 1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas	570 1/2	570 1/2	520 1/2
Prairie Pipe Line	302 1/2	302 1/2	291 1/2
Solar Refining	340 1/2	340 1/2	320 1/2
S. O. of California	272 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2
Indiana	800 1/2	800 1/2	785 1/2
Kansas	460 1/2	460 1/2	465 1/2
Kentucky	360 1/2	360 1/2	375 1/2
Nebraska	550 1/2	550 1/2	540 1/2
New Jersey	648 1/2	648 1/2	632 1/2
New York	309 1/2	309 1/2	277 1/2
Ohio	450 1/2	450 1/2	440 1/2
Union Tank Line	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2

*Ex-stock dividend.

WOOL SALES IN
NEW ZEALAND

The export of wool from New Zealand for the six months ended February, 1917, amounted to 147,186 bales, of which the United Kingdom took 142,790 bales and the United States 817 bales, compared with the exports of 320,559 bales for the similar period the preceding year, of which Great Britain took 254,319 bales and the United States 50,720.

The British Government is holding a large amount of the wool purchased in the warehouses on account of lack of shipping space.

LINCOLN MILLS
STOCK DIVIDEND

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Lincoln Manufacturing Company stockholders, at a special meeting voted unanimously to adopt the recommendation of the directors to increase the capital stock to \$1,625,000, from \$1,250,000 by a stock dividend of 50 per cent. The new stock will be distributed to stockholders of record April 30 in proportion of three shares of new stock for each of the old stock held. The Lincoln has 104,680 spindles, and under the increase is capitalized at \$15.52 a spindle.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Toronto dispatch says that contracts placed with Canadian shipbuilding companies by Canadian and British governments total \$25,000,000.

Amsterdam dispatch says oil production in Rumania is being resumed at rate of about 40 carloads a day, as holders of record April 30 in proportion of three shares of new stock for each of the old stock held. The Lincoln has 104,680 spindles, and under the increase is capitalized at \$15.52 a spindle.

Amount of first loans to France and Italy, Secretary McAdoo announced, will be \$100,000,000 each, to be made immediately. First installment, about \$25,000,000, of Italian loan probably will be made today.

Moscow capitalists are organizing a company, with capital of \$75,000,000, to provide electric current for the operation of the coal and other mines and of the metallurgical and miscellaneous manufacturing industries of South Russia.

Another block of Treasury certificates will be offered through Federal Reserve banks at once. Certificates will mature July 17, will bear interest at 3 per cent, and will be convertible into bonds. Offering is understood to be approximately \$200,000,000.

Total of new capital stock authorized for shipping corporations since beginning of the war has reached \$184,642,000, according to Journal of Commerce, New York, and since United States broke relations with Germany the aggregate is \$73,000,000, or more than in entire year of 1916.

Russian debt is expected to reach \$20,908,000,000 in fall of this year, which on 5 1/2 per cent basis will require yearly interest of \$1,968,200,000, according to American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, which adds that with proper cooperation country will be able to solve its financial problems.

KANSAS CITY VIADUCT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The inter-city viaduct, which connects this city with Kansas City, Kan., was sold Tuesday for \$3,150,000 to Richard C. Story of Boston, representing the bondholders, having a mortgage of \$4,563,754 on the structure.

UNITED STATES
LONDON WOOL
BUYING LIGHT

Buyers Figured as Taking Only 50 Per Cent of Allotted Amounts—Prices and Freight Charges Considered Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, April 12.—The third series of London wool sales closed on April 4, on which day the catalogues were again open to American buyers, with the result that best merino combings spurred 1d. to 2d. per pound. As previously indicated, however, the American demand has been by no means as extensive as it was expected to be, and it is estimated that buyers for that market have not taken more than 5000 bales out of the maximum of 10,000 bales allotted to them. It is assumed that either prices in this market are too high for American users, or that the latter are holding off in the expectation of being able to induce the British Government to permit shipments direct from Australia, thus saving a considerable sum in freight. Since the closing of the sales, the situation has, of course, been radically altered by the entry of the United States into the war. Although nothing has been said officially so far, it is natural to suppose that, on the basis of the pooling of resources, the British Government will assist its new ally to the full extent of its ability, in providing wool for the clothing of the army of a million men, which President Wilson desires to raise, and for this purpose crossbred wool will be required. Whether this is supplied from Australia and New Zealand direct, or from London, the result will be a further restriction of supplies for civilian uses, and a consequent further enhancement of the prices of merino wool.

REAL ESTATE, NEW YORK, WORCESTER, ST. LOUIS, GENERAL



REAL ESTATE
"ARLEN," at Greenlough, SCITUATE, MASS.
TO LET, FURNISHED, or FOR SALE—
New house, well-known for its beauty,
comfort and convenience. See "The House
Beautiful," Sept. 1915; 10 rooms; 2 baths;
sleeping and dining porches; 4 fireplaces;
garage; fine formal garden with sea view;
67 acres splendid woodland and tillage on
old broken bucket pond; large log cabin
studio on rapid front stream; moderate
terms. ROBERT HAVEN SCHAEFFER,
Owner, Tel. Scituate 62.

FOR SALE. Practically new apartment
block, 40 suites, in Allston within 100 feet
of Commonwealth ave. (one of the best
places of investment property in Boston).
Plenty of parking space, steady increasing
income over \$12,000 yearly; expenses in-
cluding taxes, water, insurance, janitor and
\$2,000 mortgage, showing a net income of
over \$10,000 yearly. For \$85,000; will ac-
cept \$30,000 cash, balance on mortgage at
5% for 10 years. If you are looking for
a handsome investment don't let this
opportunity slip. Full statement bears
out. Investigation to brokers. Phone H.
M. VALLEY, 111 Hill 3630, or ad-
dress P. O. Box 1259.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—Most attractive
10-room residence; corner, every im-
provement, best condition; oak finish, etc.;
1500 sq. ft. for less than \$10,000. Good
garden, fruit, apricots, high and
shrubbery, \$2,500, a bargain and below cost.
Tel. 119, Monitor Office, Boston.

Fisher Hill, Brookline
Stone house, slate roof, 4 years old,
built by owner; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra
baths, hot water heat, 1000 sq. ft. garden,
ad. C. E. R. P. O. Box 3276, Boston.

FOR SALE IN ROXBURY 9-room
house, garage; off Gaston st., or might
well with privilege of buying. Tel. Bol-
mont 346.

FUTURE OF FISHING INDUSTRY IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—An interest-
ing lecture has recently been given be-
fore the Sultani Society of Econom-
ics, Statistics and Legislation, by Mr.
E. E. Pachundaki, member of the
Egyptian Institute, on the subject of
the present and future of the fishing
industry in Egypt. Mr. Pachundaki
spoke of the importance of fish as an
article of food, and described the de-
velopment of the fishing industry in
other maritime countries, such as
Great Britain, France, the United
States, Norway, Denmark, etc. In
France and Great Britain this indus-
try, said the speaker, had attained
very great proportions. In Egypt,
however, although they had a sea coast
only 100 miles less than the French
coast, and intersected by a great river,
the fishing industry was in a very
backward condition, not being carried
on by much less primitive methods
than in the days of the Pharaohs.
The only statistics available dated
from the time of the Khedive Ismail
and showed that there were at that
time only 3737 fishers, and the annual
value of the fish caught was only 760,720
francs. Matters were still in the same
state, and the Red Sea side of the
Egyptian coast was almost entirely
neglected, all the fishing being con-
fined to the Mediterranean coast. Only
a few Italian fishing boats near Alex-
andria carried on their work with
modern methods. The rest of the fish-
ermen were natives who fished only
near the harbors.

Inquiries had shown Mr. Pachundaki
that the amount of fish taken weekly
had actually decreased, while the price
had almost doubled, causing great in-
convenience to the poorer classes. He
was of opinion that this state of things
might be remedied if the public would
interest themselves more in the mat-
ter and if stations to deal with the
whole question of fisheries were set
up. He pointed out that the Pharaohs
already established in France, Great
Britain and several of the Northern
European countries could be founded
in Egypt. If such stations could be
established the fisheries could be
divided in special zones where the
fishermen would be allowed to fish
alternately. The lecturer concluded
by announcing that he had been
authorized to state that Prince Ahmed
Fouad was taking up the question of
the Egyptian fisheries with a view to
its development, and that he had been
promised the support of many promi-
nent people in the matter.

MEETING IN HONOR OF MAZZINI

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—At Genoa in the last
week in March there was held a meet-
ing to commemorate Mazzini, the man
who played such a great part in the
revolutionary movement that after a
generation saw Italy freed from the
temporal power of the Pope and the
rule of the Austrians. The speaker of
the day was the Hon. Ernesto Nathan,
a Jew of great ability who a few years
ago was Mayor of Rome. Signor
Nathan was in uniform as he is in
military service, and his speech was
much applauded while he pointed out
how Mazzini had foretold the social,
political and economic changes that
had taken place or were taking place.
Signor Nathan is a Freemason, and
this fact, coupled with that of his
being a Jew, by no means recom-
mended him to many of the elements
that sought power in Rome during his
term of office, but he was not influ-
enced by considerations other than
those of duty and made an excellent
official. Rome, as a capital city, is not
the easiest one to administer, and the
problems that a municipal official
meets there are not the same as in
other cities. In former days the
Roman population had the reputation
of being an unruly one, but it may be
doubted whether today this doubtful
distinction may not be claimed by
Milan. At all events, the city, as dis-
tinguished from the commercial and
industrial that is Milan.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79
per month; all outside rooms; janitor
service, electric lights, house tele-
phone system; steam heat, continuous
hot water. Private entrance to Jam-
ica Parkway and Pond. Apply to
Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica
Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pem-
berton Building.

Hotel Harvard

OPPOSITE BACK BAY FENWAY
640 Huntington Avenue

Modern hotel with a homelike atmosphere.
Parlor, bedroom and private bath, com-
fortably furnished, including light and air.
Two, three and five-room suites at spe-
cial rates to permanent guests.
Fine Cafe-Restaurant.
Bowling Alley and Pool Room in the
house.
Apply or Telephone Brookline 3200

The Helvetia

706 Huntington Avenue
15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kit-
chenette and bath from \$20 unfurnished to
\$50 furnished.
Single rooms furnished, \$5 to \$7 a week.
Transients \$1 a day. References required.
Everything comfortable and homelike.

FULLY furnished apartment of 7 rooms
and bath near Copley Square to rent from
June 1 to Sept 1, or for a year; also choice
grand piano to sell or rent. Address L.
ADAMS GIBSON, 151 Newbury St., Boston.

Two large light rooms and bath; a
heat, elec., c. h. w., large closets, elec-
tricity, tel. 119, May 17; \$27. Dew.
116 Mass. ave., Mass. Chambers, Ste. 518.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—HOUSE, and about one half
acre of land, with plenty of shade trees,
situated at 15 Lawson Road, Winchester.
Has twelve large rooms, hardwood inlaid
floors, steam heat, electric light, tile
bathroom, large kitchen, laundry in
basement. Has best of water and sewer
connections, is three minutes to electric
and ten minutes to steam cars. Will
make excellent home for good tenant.
Key may be had at 28 Chardon Street,
Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SHORE
Completely furnished house directly on
water front. Glassed in piazza 10x30 ft.
can be entirely open. Living room 20x28, 4
sleeping porches, bath, second floor 2 rooms
for maid third floor; mod. kitchen, electric
lights; toilet, shower bath and laundry
in basement; also gas and electric heater.
An unusual opportunity for family without
small children, for most desirable and
sunny summer home. Apply to
Mrs. B. B. Monitor Office, Boston.

COUNTRY AND SEASHORE

So train fare to Boston; bargain cottage
has 4000 sq. ft. at the popular Wollaston
beach. 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, 100
owner, M. A. WILSON, 136 Boylston st.,
Room 7, Boston.

FOR RENT
CAPE COD. Furnished camp; high
sitting; beautiful pine grove; salt wa-
ter; swimming pool; good roads; good
neighborhood. Address M. M. Mackenzie, 92 First
st., Melrose, Massachusetts.

NORTH SHORE

At Swampscott, Mass., on Beach Front,
small private residence, rent for summer,
furnished. Box 663, Lynn, Mass.

OAHU COLLEGE

NINE TRAINING

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Under the
direction of Coach Godfrey Bergman,
the Oahu College baseball squad has
began its first regular practice of the
season. This year the strength of
the college appears to lie in a strong
pitching staff and a good outfield.
The difficulty seems to be in finding
enough fast infielders. The college
expects to meet the teams of the large
city schools this year, and possibly
some of the Army and Navy teams.
The championship last season was
won by St. Louis College.

SPAIN AND U-BOATS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID, Spain—There is reason
to believe that the German sub-
marines have been engaged on an
other enterprise similar to that off
Cartagena recently, when a large num-
ber of cases filled with explosives
were found attached to buoys just out-
side the harbor, and as the result
of which a number of Germans and
Spaniards are now under arrest.
There was recently a sudden commo-
tion on the coast again near Cartage-
na, the coast guards being suddenly
thrown into a state of some excite-
ment while the gunboat Bonifaz
made a quick departure for Cape
Palos. On making an examination
of the waters round about there, it
was evident that a very similar enter-
prise to the previous one had been
attempted. About 200 meters from
the lighthouse an enormous buoy
painted red was discovered. It had a
chain fastened to it. The captain of
the gunboat determined to take it on
board, but in attempting to do so
the chain broke, and chain and what-
ever was attached to it were sunk. It
is believed that this chain had cases
attached to it in the same way as the
other, and measures are now being
taken to raise it.

LICENSED HOUSES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Liquor Con-
trol Board have altogether closed 105
licensed houses in Great Britain, of
which 42 are in England and 63 in
Scotland.

ROXBURY SCHOOL CENTER

"School Board Night" will be cele-
brated by the Roxbury School Center
at the High School of Practical Arts
tomorrow evening. Joseph Lee, chair-
man of the School Committee, will be
the guest of honor. The program in-
cludes motion pictures.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

COLORADO RANCH

TO BE SOLD BY JUNE 10
Valley land, 2247 acres, with complete
irrigation facilities. Over 1000 acres
are seeded; 600 now in hay. Would carry
1000 to 1500 head of stock. Nine months
grazing season in Forest Reserve. Sufficient
buildings and fences for immediate occu-
pancy. Appraised at \$40 an acre; will sell
all or part at \$27. Address S. C. OSMER,
208 15th st., Denver, Colo.

FARMS—MAINE

SPLENDIDLY located farm near Port
land, Me.; 100 acres; 2 sets of buildings.
Write for particulars to MRS. W. G. JEFF-
ERSON, 346 Cumberland ave., Portland,
Maine.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, 19 Boulevard Terrace—Fur-
nished room in private family; reasonable;
15 min. to Park st.; call after 7 evenings.
Lake st., Commonwealth ave. car.

BROOKLINE, Near Coolidge Corner—
Large room in private family; break-
fast, bath, telephone, etc. Call after 7
evenings. Tel. Brookline 2578.

ROXBURY, 8 Cabot St.—To let, 2 or 3
rooms furnished, complete light house-
keeping, suitable for 2 or 3 business
women; references exchanged. Tel. 353-J
Roxbury.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 128—Pleasant, home-
like rooms for permanent business people.
MISS HARRIMAN, Tel. B. B. 841-R.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults;
fur, rms., h. w. heat, elec. lites, exp. ref.,
car. refs. 10 Harbor View Ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., 21—Well furnished
single and connecting rooms; hardwood
floors; running water; hot water heat;
excellent table board with home cooking;
tourists. A. B. DICKEY.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD in pleasant village home for
lady; kind care. Address Box 23, Lunen-
burg, Mass.

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"BRIGHTO"

Automobile Polish

Cleans and polishes automobiles easily and
quickly, giving splendid results with little
work. Very quick drying, leaving no
greasy deposit.
Contains no injurious acids or alkalis,
being a strictly neutral polish not harmful
to the finish finishes.
If your dealer cannot supply you, send us
50 cents for pint can, or \$1.00 for quart
can, which we will forward to you postpaid.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

USED CARS

USED ELECTRICS

AT FAIR PRICES
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. V. STIMPSON, Agent
650 Beacon Street, Boston Back Bay 3230

HELP WANTED—MALE

GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR and ad. man
wanted; state experience and wages ex-
pected in first letter. SCHENECTADY
REPORTER CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Maid for cooking and gen-
eral housework, in family with three
children in a single house near Franklin
Park; must be good housekeeper, neat
and temperate; one who will appreciate
a good home; state wages expected and
give references. Address B 216, Monitor
Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Young man of ability
desires 2 or 3 days week or will accept
permanent position. A. C. CAMPBELL,
3534 Kenmore ave., Sunnyside 2567, Chicago.

WANTED—A neat appearing solicitor to

represent business college. Apply 1:15
p.m. to 2:30 p.m. 136 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Companion or assistant by a

lady residing 10 miles from Boston. Ad-
dress C 222, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Maid for general housework,

family of 2; Protestant preferred. 703
Broadway, Waukegan, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Cook-housekeeper to work

with one maid in a family of 3 adults;
good home and wages; good references
required. L. M. BERG, 215 Highland ave.,
Orange, N. J.

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required. L. M. BERG, 215 Highland ave.,
Orange, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

YOU

This is the
Stove Polish
Should Use
It's different from others
because more care is taken
in the making and the ma-
terials used are of higher grade.

BLACK SILK

STOVE POLISH

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does
not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts
four times as long as ordinary stove
polish. Used on simple stoves and sold
by hardware and grocery dealers.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel
on grates, registers, stove pipes, etc.
vents rusting. Use Black Silk Metal
Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has
no equal for use on automobiles.

ALL KINDS OF

RUGS

Wash-Cleaning..... 40 sq. ft.
Dry Cleaning..... 50 sq. ft.
Repairing..... 25¢ per hour
STORERS FOR THE SEASON
BUY AND EXCHANGE RUGS

IMPORTED RUG CO.

15 Avon Street Tel. Beach 470

Power Sprayers

High Pressure 300 lbs.

DELIVERY FROM BOSTON

Send for Cat. H. M.

LUNT MOSS CO., BOSTON

43 South Market Street

EASY CLEANING

FLUID

Cleans
White and
Fancy Shoes
All Wearing Apparel
LEAVES NO RING

BLEECKER CO., All departments

Hempstead, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERING and Piano Polishing—

work done at your own home; rates reas.
W. A. MacDougall, 252 Huggins st., Boston.

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HOWARD'S

Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1909
The original. Do not buy imita-
tions. Buy the original and get
the quality. If Howard's is not
the best you ever used, return it
and get a refund. Sold by J. F. HOWARD,
Haverhill, Mass. And for sale by all first-class
dealers in throughout the U. S.
If your grocer does not handle the
goods, send 25¢ and we will send
you a box.

BOOK MARKERS

THE "PERFECT"

BOOK MARKER
is transparent, practically in-
destructible, and cannot harm
your book. One size for all
books.
Set of 30 by mail, \$1.00
Try them; get satisfied.
Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and
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ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the penman
of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BEALE & CO.,
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1492

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Offered at high-grade late-
style models. Machines kept in repair
and ribbons furnished FREE during
rental. Interest free, prompt applica-
tion. Prompt service. Money back
if not satisfied. Call, write or phone
AMERICAN TYPEWRITER MACHINE CO.,
119 Franklin St., Tel. Main 166.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITER, \$10 up, \$5

cash, bal. monthly; rentals \$1 up. \$5
Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

OLD COINS AND STAMPS

WE pay to \$80 for certain large coins; \$5
for certain eagle cents, etc.; high pre-
miums paid to rare coins; rare coins
in circulation; watch your change; send
us now; get our large illustrated Coin
and Stamp Circular. TEMPERATE
BANK, Dept. 30, Ft. Worth, Texas.

CLEANING AND DYING

CARPET CLEANING

Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.
150 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Tel. Rox. 1071

CLOTHING

HIGHEST prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-
off Clothing. Old Gold and Precious Stones
or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and
will call at your residence. 1238 Mass.
Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2536. If one
is busy call the other.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St.,
Boston. Straw and Panama hats bleached
and retanned. Silk and straw hats
cleaned and repaired; bands and bind-
ings all widths and shapes put on while
you wait.

FOR SALE

Two Beautiful
DIAMONDS
At a Bargain. Ad-
dress E 156, Mon-
itor Office, Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave.,
dresses, waists, 100 closets, hosiery, un-
derwear, kimonos, gloves; mail orders.

NEW YORK CITY

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

"Just Like Mother Used
to Make"

Central Cafeteria

2 WARREN STREET
(Downstairs)
Broadway, opposite City Hall
LUNCHEON 11 to 2:30

The COLONIA

379 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
A delightful place to lunch.

The English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc.

RESTAURANT
6 East 41 St. (2 doors East of 5 Ave.)
LUNCH or 50c
DINNER

"THE BEST DOLLAR DINNER IN

NEW YORK CITY

THE ATELIER RESTAURANT

33 West 67th Street
Wholesome, delicious food
Open every day in the week

FRAGrant FOOD, FRAGRANT

SURROUNDINGS, FRAGRANT MEMORIES
28 W. 43d St., next to Ziegler Hall

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN WANTED, employed, seeks sum-
mer board for self and little girl in refined
home within easy commuting distance from
New York; must include moderately care of
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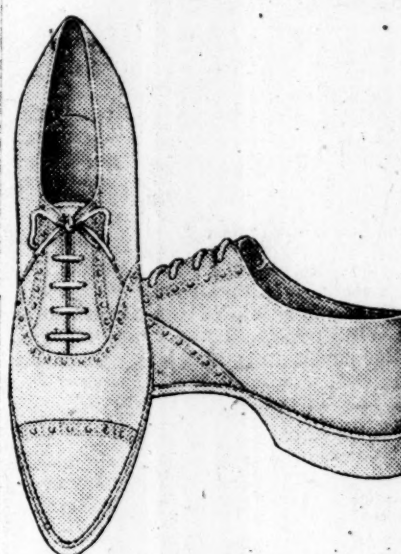
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Latin Roots a Practical Study

Based upon the result of his work in teaching vocational Latin to high school pupils taking commercial courses, Albert S. Perkins, head of the ancient languages department of the Dorchester High School in Boston, would have drill in English derivatives extended to the college preparatory classes. "Why not have work in derivatives required for admission to college, optional perhaps with advanced Latin composition?" he asks. Latin, he contends, is in the truest sense vocational, and instead of being dropped from the place it now occupies, it should be extended to the vocational school. Of all subjects offered by high school or college, Latin is, in his opinion, the most practical.

In point of fact, as a result of his discovery in his own classroom, that ability to recognize English derivatives in Latin words is an invaluable aid in reading at sight, and especially on account of the fact that pupils going to college should have a broad and flexible English vocabulary, work in English vocabulary through the Latin has been extended in Mr. Perkins' department at the Dorchester High School to the college preparatory classes. Mr. Perkins recommends that the college entrance board test the knowledge of English derivatives from given Latin words, the force of prefixes, the use of English words of Latin origin, ability to see the Latin in English words and to determine their meaning.

The experiment in vocational Latin which Mr. Perkins has been carrying on at the Dorchester High School has attracted widespread attention, inquiries concerning it coming from as far away as Australia. It has been adopted in whole or in part by several high schools, in Rochester, N. Y., Toledo, O., Columbus, O., by the University of Pittsburgh and the normal department of the University of Wisconsin, as well as other high schools throughout Boston.

The experiment was undertaken at the request of the head of the commercial department of the Dorchester High School, W. L. Anderson, who had found from the actual experience of his pupils that next to a knowledge of the commercial branches themselves a pupil could have no more valuable asset than a thorough English vocabulary. The lack of it proved an almost insuperable obstacle either in getting a position or securing advancement afterward.

Six years ago vocational Latin was made an elective in the commercial department of the Dorchester High School and started with but one section of about 40 pupils. In three years there were seven sections in the school with 300 pupils.

Upon the recommendation of a member of the department of education at Harvard University, a series of measurements of Latin and non-Latin commercial students was made at the Dorchester High School some time ago for the purposes of determining what added power, if any, in English

vocabulary had been acquired by the study of Latin. Two groups of pupils having equal ability were chosen for the tests. One group was in second-year Latin and the other in the second year of a modern language. The pupils in each had the same average mark. The marks in English also averaged about the same. In fact, all the studies taken by the pupils were taken into account.

The results of the six measurements, which included 76 pupils, showed the average as follows:

Spelling, Latin pupils, 82.5; non-Latin, 72.5; use of words in sentences, Latin, 72.5; non-Latin, 40.6; definitions and parts of speech, Latin, 69.5; non-Latin, 33.3; meaning of words and spelling, Latin, 55; non-Latin, 27.5; excellency in vocabulary, Latin, 36; non-Latin, 6.8; meaning of words and spelling, Latin, 65.3; non-Latin, 12.3; Difference in favor of the Latin pupils, 29.12.

In the last-named test the words were of but ordinary difficulty, taken from Franklin's "Autobiography" and George Eliot's "Silas Marner," both of which the pupils had just read. The highest grade reached by a non-Latin pupil was 20 per cent and five zeros were entered. Of the Latin pupils one received 100 per cent, two 90 per cent, two 80 per cent, five 70 per cent, while only three failed to reach 50 per cent and the lowest was 30 per cent.

The course in commercial Latin, as given by Mr. Perkins, is for two years, and makes the study of English derivatives its chief aim. The Latin word list is built up by selecting Latin words leading to English derivatives from the vocabularies of authors commonly read for admission to college—Caesar, Cicero, Nepos, Ovid, Vergil, also the younger Pliny, Catullus, Tibullus, Plautus and Horace, as far as they are represented in "Second Year Latin" selections. Many other Latin words are found by reading commercial textbooks, spellers and rhetorics and works of English literature, the derivatives traced back to their Latin originals. Tennyson's "In Memoriam," "The Princess," "Idylls of the King," Shakespeare's "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost" and other poems; Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," and other works; Burke's "Speech on Conciliation"; George Eliot's "Silas Marner"; Webster's speeches, Franklin's "Autobiography"; works of Walter Pater and De Quincey and text-books on various commercial subjects.

Looking in their English dictionaries the pupils are required to find as many derivatives as they can from all Latin roots they meet. To the simple roots they apply prefixes and suffixes and record them all in notebooks, classifying them as to parts of speech and defining them. Frequent drills and written exercises make familiar their meaning and use.

In this way there have been called more than 1000 Latin roots, leading to important English words. The Latin verb "facio," according to the work of this institution, yields 173,

not counting the words that have the suffix "fy." The verb "sto" yields 172, "plico" yields 155, "verto" 133, "capio" 132. A little lower in the list are the root "pend" and the verb "pono" which yield 116 each. The verb "fero" yields 110, "rego" 106, "specio" 89, "sono" 87, "premo" 81, "video" 79, "creo" 75. The great majority of Latin roots yield from 10 to 20 derivatives each.

Such words as delegate, from "de," meaning down from, and "legatus," meaning representative; equanimity, from "equi" in "aequus," meaning even level, and "animus," meaning mind; efficient, from "efficiens," the present participle of "efficio," which is compounded of "ex," meaning out of, and "facio," meaning "do," the clash of "x" and "f" being softened into "ff," illustrate the help afforded to the pupils in spelling as well as in definition.

A part of the first year's work consists in the selection of words for vocabularies, the making of sentences which the pupils translate. Latin into English and English into Latin. Forms must be mastered and rules of syntax made familiar. The second year of the course is devoted to reading. While the derivative side is made the chief aim in this, the subject matter has been carefully selected with the hope of arousing interest and of developing a sense of literary appreciation.

Through the entire course the pupil is trained to look for Latin roots in the English words he meets in his school work and outside reading. Difficult English words which appear to be of Latin origin are written down and brought to class. One of the interesting words found in this way was "moratorium," met just after the war broke out. A second was "exacerbities" used by Lord Russell in assigning reasons for the war. A new word connected with such live issues occasioned no little interest among the pupils, and they took pleasure in tracing it through "ex," "acerbus" and back to "acer." Exacerbities illustrates the tendency to draw upon the Latin in coining new English words. In connection with newspaper comment on the resignation of William J. Bryan from the Cabinet of the United States, the word pusillanimous was found after school closed in June and was brought into the class the following September. There the word was traced with no little pleasure from its root "pu"—in the familiar "puer," the diminutive "is" (through "pusillus") and "animus."

It takes only a short experience in teaching vocational Latin, Mr. Perkins says, "to discover that in order to build up his English vocabulary a student must accomplish two things: he must master the meaning of Latin roots, and after that be able to trace derivatives. It is obvious that it is utterly impossible to trace derivatives if one does not know what the Latin originals mean. And how can the meaning of Latin roots be fixed in the memory so well as by translation with the help of forms and syntax? Is it not virtually impossible to remember the meaning of a Latin root without observing how the different words into which it enters are used in relation to other words in sentences?"

One night as well try, he says, to acquire the English language by committing the dictionary to memory.

Trades Unionism in Illinois Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The question of trades unionism in the public schools appears to be entering upon its last phase in Chicago, where the issue is probably being fought out for the United States. Recently the State Supreme Court, without a dissenting vote, upheld the local Board of Education in its rule absolutely forbidding membership in any organization affiliated with a labor union. The organization the rule aims at particularly is the Chicago Teachers Federation, with a reported membership of 3500, which is affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. The court announced in giving its opinion that this was the first time a decision had been handed down on this question.

The nub of the court's opinion is this: "By the statute the Board of Education in cities having a population of 100,000 or more is given complete control of the schools of the city. Among its powers is that of employing teachers and fixing the amount of their compensation. . . . No person has the right to demand that he or she shall be employed as a teacher. The board has the absolute right to decline to employ or to re-employ any applicant for any reason, whatever or for no reason at all. The board is responsible for its action only to the people of the city, from whom, through the Mayor, the members have received their appointments. It is no infringement upon the constitutional rights of any one for the board to decline to employ him as a teacher in the schools, and it is immaterial whether the reason for the refusal to employ him is because the applicant is married or unmarried, is of fair complexion or dark, is or is not a member of a trades union, or whether no reason is given for such refusal. The board is not bound to give any reason for its action. Neither the constitution nor the statute places any restrictions upon this right of the board to contract, and no one has any grievance which the courts will recognize simply because the Board of Education refuses to contract with him or her."

Two other judges in a specially convened opinion with the five upon the rule in question but insist that there is a limit of reasonableness to a school board's decision.

Chicago Teachers Now Under Civil Service Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Public school teachers of Chicago, by virtue of a recently enacted law now in effect, are under civil service so far as removal is concerned. Illinois is said to be the first State to write such a tenure of office provision into its statutes. Representatives of the school teachers say that the positions of the teachers are now much more secure than they were before. The situation viewed from the standpoint of the Board of Education is held to be that the board has more power than it had before but must exercise it in the open.

A probationary period of three years is provided for educational employees, during which period the board may dismiss or discharge any probationary employee upon the recommendation, accompanied by the written reasons therefor, of the superintendent of schools. At the conclusion of satisfactory service for this probationary period, appointments of teachers and principals become permanent, subject to the rules of the board concerning conduct and efficiency, and subject to removal for cause.

The school bill in general provides for a substantial overhauling of the Chicago system of public school control, which has been under discussion for some time, and appears to have lined up in a number of particulars with the more progressive thought. The duties of the Board of Education and of the Superintendent of Schools, which have been in dispute, are defined, the term of the superintendent is extended from one year to four and the School Board is reduced to 11. The board remains appointive by the Mayor with the approval of the council, the term of five years, without compensation. The law gives the board the right to grant the use of assembly halls and class rooms when not otherwise needed, including light, heat and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts and other educational and social interests, free of charge. It is provided that no pupils shall be excluded from or segregated in any school on account of color, race or nationality.

Evening Play Centers in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Board of Education has recently broken new ground by the offer of financial support to evening play centers for children in public elementary schools. Formal regulations have been issued, containing the conditions on which grants will be made for this purpose, but far more interesting to the general reader is the memorandum accompanying those regulations. After explaining that payments will in no case exceed half the recognized expenditure on the play center, the board indicates that it will be prepared to take into account the efforts in this direction of local education authorities as well as of voluntary agencies. It points out that many schoolchildren, and especially boys, are at present suffering from want of proper care and discipline out of school hours.

The memorandum goes on to say: "Although the immediate occasion of the board's action in this matter is the need for preventing and remedying deterioration arising out of the war, it is important to remember that a play center should have positive aim, and that it well and intelligently managed it may be a valuable agency for training the children. For this purpose its value is to be measured not only by its success in keeping the children out of harm's way and mischief, but also by the influence it exercises in the formation of character. This influence must, however, always be exercised through genuine play, and it is greatly to be desired that a spirit of free play, of a chosen occupation, should prevail in a play center. All possible encouragement should be given to a child's own ideas and inventions in play, so far, of course, as space and numbers allow. In short, while the spirit of the school is one of work, which may, of course, give pleasure, but necessarily implies effort and close attention, the spirit of the play center should be one of relaxation and enjoyment."

"Real rest is often desirable for most children. A superintendent should always be on the lookout for tired children, whose only wish is to sit still, to look at a picture book, or play quietly with a toy. School methods and phrases should be avoided in a play center as much as possible. Children will go back to them in school with all the fresher intelligence. "Continuity of play-center work is most desirable, and a center which keeps in touch with the children through the greater part of the year will show better results than a center which is open for a few months only. But whatever the period for which the center may be open, it is important that during that period, exclusive of the ordinary school holidays, it should meet each night from Monday to Friday. Even though few individual children may be able to attend on more than three evenings a week, the center should always be there for the child who is in need of it. Normally a center should meet for not less than one and a half hours. The success of a center largely depends upon the superintendent. Experience in the management of children and a good knowledge of the conditions of life in the homes of the type of child who may be expected to attend are important qualifications for the post. A sense of humor will be specially useful in dealing with the kind of difficulties which are likely to arise. A superintendent should get into close touch not only with the head teachers of neighboring schools and the representatives of boys' and girls' clubs and similar organizations, but also with care committees, as it must be remembered that the eligibility of a child for admission to a center should primarily be its need, and not its good behavior."

"Care will, of course, be needed in the selection of the assistant members of the staff. It does not follow that the best day-school teacher will be the best play-center worker. Any person who is in sympathy with the children and able to enter into the spirit of their games and occupations will have comparatively little trouble as regards discipline. In large centers which are open every night a nucleus of paid workers is likely to be found necessary, but the board hopes that a considerable number of persons who are interested in the welfare of children may, notwithstanding the numerous calls upon their time, come forward to assist as voluntary workers. In many cases it may be possible to enlist the help of university or training college students, some of the older girls from secondary schools, and individual members of boys' and girls' clubs. "The board does not think it necessary to lay down rules for the accommodation of rooms in a play center and for limiting the number of children in a class. As regards both of these matters, much depends on the nature of the occupations, the shape and furnishing of the room, and the ingenuity of the superintendent and workers. But the board will expect care to be taken that no room is inconveniently crowded, and that no worker is overburdened. "Organization will be facilitated in the larger centers, if a time-table of occupations is drawn out at the beginning of the year. In the light of experience it may be desirable to restrict it, but temporary modifications should be avoided so far as possible, in order that the children may know what to expect on any evening, and at the assembly of the center may group themselves according to the occupation in which they desire to take part. In small centers less elaborate organization will be possible, and the superintendent will often be able to vary the evening's program to meet the needs and wishes of the children. "The choice of occupations will be largely determined by the bent and capacity not only of the help but of the children, and a wide discretion may properly be exercised in meeting the varying needs of each center. Amongst others the following occupations may be found suitable: Physical exercises, gymnastics, organized games or boxing for boys, music, dancing and singing (including singing games), charades, cobbling, cooking for boys, dollmaking, needlework and knitting, doll dressing, books and games, story-telling, drawing and painting, plasticine for smaller children, layroom for smaller children, 'playing at shop' and 'keeping house.' "Carpentry and other crafts may be introduced with great advantage where the necessary facilities exist. It is understood that in London, manual training rooms have been used in connection with play centers with excellent results. On Saturdays and during the summer months, playgrounds and open spaces should be used as much as possible, and the occupations will be varied accordingly."

Notes on Education in Great Britain

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Huxley once declared that to understand a crafty fish was necessary to have been one. In quoting this remark to the members of the Bristol branch of the Froebel Society, Dr. Adams (the professor of education in the University of London) was raising the question whether teachers could enter into the mind of a child and live with the child. He pointed out that in their dealing with children they had the advantage that they had passed through the stage of childhood. The effort to revive old memories and experiences was an exercise well worth trying; a book, a doll, an old home would help to bring back glimpses of early days. A number of writers, Robert Louis Stevenson among them, were also helpful. Dr. Adams declared that to cultivate the interest of children when teaching them was a great help, and by no means led to making things too easy and to rendering the pupils flabby and self-indulgent. In giving them a school task, a certain amount of direction was necessary, but excessive direction should be avoided. It did not do to tell the child what he could find out for himself. Children were over-imaginative, and yet intensely literal. The business of a teacher was to understand children, and one who said, "I cannot imagine how the boy could have made such a mistake," stood self-condemned.

Miss Beatrice Chamberlain, daughter of the great statesman, was asked to speak to the boys of Bradford College on prize day (sports). Felicitously she recalled some of the words uttered by Joseph Chamberlain to the students of Glasgow University, who had elected him to be their lord rector. "Almost the first thing he said to the students was this, not in his own words, 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' He said that nothing is worth doing badly, and the man who throws himself into the task that comes nearest and does it with all his power is far more likely to do good work than the man who waits till he thinks he has an occasion worthy of it." This message, Miss Chamberlain observed, had even greater force today than when it was

first spoken, for these were more strenuous times.

She went on, in effect, as follows: "Those who are but a few years your elders are giving themselves, and will give themselves for their country, and therefore a harder task than usually falls to those of your age will be left to you. There will be less playtime in your lives than is usual in the lives of grown men. You will have to take their places as well as your own. We know not when this war may end, but I think it must end before most of you can take your part in it, and that which will be left to you will be the work of peace. If you do that work as it is worth doing, you will be able to make a new earth. Three things are necessary on your part, a spirit of integrity, a spirit of sympathy and a spirit of sacrifice."

The Board of Education has issued an important circular dealing with the difficult question of offers of service in public elementary schools made by clerks in holy orders or regular ministers of congregations. There has been a general desire that during the period of the war no person should be debarred from offering his services, and the board is, therefore, laying before Parliament a minute permitting the employment of ministers to give secular instruction as assistant teachers in schools other than those in which they are managers, and where the services of qualified teachers are unobtainable. The permission is subject to the approval of the local education authorities and managers. This is not the first time the question of the employment of clergy to assist in the teaching work of schools has been mooted. It was raised in the House of Commons in July, 1915, when an adverse decision was reached; but, owing to changes in the situation, the new president, after inquiries, found that there was now such general agreement as would justify him in modifying the attitude which the board had felt bound to take up in 1915. He recognizes, however, that if the acceptance of such offers gives rise to controversy or friction, the advantage of the arrangement would be diminished or nullified, and therefore unless the arrangements contemplated can be carried out with the good will of all parties concerned, it would be better that they should not be adopted. At the same time the president feels sure he has the consensus of public opinion behind him in expressing the hope that during the national crisis, this, like other matters, may be considered in an uncontroversial spirit.

Lord Haldane still shows himself active in speaking on educational topics to various audiences in a variety of places. From the last of February to the last of March, his missionary labors (to use his own phrase) have extended from Stockton-on-Tees to Manchester and Wimbledon. Naturally these addresses have a certain sameness, but there can be no doubt as to the breadth of their outlook, touching as they do on every part of the national system of education, from the university to the public elementary school. Lord Haldane would have the whole teaching profession regard itself as one, and would bring the scheme of training for every part of that profession into intimate relation with university life. Various considerations lead him to the conclusion that education as well as for the training of teachers—the nation requires larger administrative areas; and these areas, in his opinion, should center about the modern university, with its technical as well as its more completely academic faculties.

From the public elementary school to this technical side of higher education, there should be avenues of approach through continuation classes, wherever these can be organized. But there should also be a highway founded on the secondary school system, with bursaries adequate to provide fees and maintenance for all boys and girls of sufficient ability proceeding from the elementary school. In the one case the child would continue at such a school to 14 years of age at least, and later on to 16 (which Lord Haldane adopts as the ultimate leaving age in the case of primary instruction); continuation classes for a part of each day would then fill in the gap to 18, and out of this enormous volume of adolescents poured out each year, those who proved themselves worthy would obtain their technical education at the university. In the other case, the child who had already shown sufficient ability would leave at 11 or 12 to join a secondary school, where he might continue to receive his education to the full limit of 18; and if his early promise had been fulfilled, the way would then be opened to him through the university to enter one of the learned professions.

In these addresses Lord Haldane puts his finger again and again upon the principal weakness in the English school system—its insufficient and badly organized secondary education. For one child in the British Isles who receives full instruction, of this nature, he says that there are three in France, and five or six in Germany. While this is so, it is impossible to move forward with the same rapidity as other peoples, whether they be French, German, Swiss, Dutch or American. Secondary education must be put upon a new and secure footing as a condition of all right progress in the days that are to come.

The estimated national expenditure on education, natural science and art for the forthcoming year (1917-18) is £21,412,175. For the English Board of Education, the total which Parliament is asked to furnish amounts to £15,159,780; for public education in Scotland £2,513,765; for public education in Ireland, £1,818,018. A million sterling is allotted in aid of scientific and industrial research; the pe-

cuniarity of this last grant is that having been paid to the account of the imperial trust, any balance will not be surrendered at the end of the financial year (March 25, 1918).

Vice-Chancellor Sadler, speaking recently on the reform of education, warned his hearers of the danger that there should enter upon the scene a new power, stark, strong and almost irresistible, endeavoring to command the allegiance of both young and old. He meant the figure of the militant state—not at first sight a sinister figure, but bearing gifts in its hands of wealth, power, efficiency. But it really asked for worship, and without saying so avowedly, yet expected the individual to put his conscience into commission, and to accept the moral dictates of a power of which he had no control. In reforming our education, said Mr. Sadler, do not let us enthroned upon a pedestal a new idol. Expressing the gratification he felt at the appointment of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher as a member of the Government, the Vice-Chancellor said: "We in Yorkshire, and all concerned in education throughout the country, are happy to think that at this critical hour the head of the Board of Education is a man with so deep a knowledge of British and European history, with such wide administrative experience, and with such high achievements as teacher and guide. We are looking forward to what he will say in the House of Commons in the course of a few days, and, meanwhile, it is our business to resolve that we shall give him all the support in our power in lifting education to a higher plane."

School memorial funds in connection with the war already occupy a good deal of public attention. Lord Rosebery, in presiding lately over a largely attended meeting of old Etonians, announced that a sum of £2,000 had already been subscribed to the Eton war memorial fund. It was agreed that the fund should be applied to the following purposes:

(a) To provide for a permanent and visible record at Eton of those who have fallen.

(b) To enable the sons of Etonians who have fallen in the war to be educated at Eton.

(c) To create with the surplus after a sufficient sum has been allocated to these objects, an endowment fund for the purpose of helping old Etonians who could not otherwise afford it, to provide an Eton education for their sons.

On behalf of Wellington College Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Earl of Derby have signed a letter appealing for subscriptions from the Old Boys of the school to provide war exhibitions for the education of officers' sons similarly situated. The object of the benefactions is to reduce the fees of the boys selected by rather more than half. It is calculated that, with the help promised by the governing body, a donation of £200 will insure a boy enjoying the privilege of the reduced fee during the whole of his school career.

Pensions for Teachers in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell has signed and sent to Governor Whitman the Teachers Pension Bill, which is the result of extended investigation of pension plans throughout the world. The Mayor says that this is the first pension measure authorized for New York City employees in which the rule is established that the city and its employees must share in equal amount the benefits to be provided.

The cost of the pension will represent, for future entrants into the teaching force, approximately 10 per cent of their average salaries, one half contributed by the teacher and the other half by the city. The retirement plan involves an annuity of 25 per cent of the final salary, paid out of the contributions of the teacher, and a service pension of 25 per cent, out of the city's contributions. Each teacher is insured against disability occurring at any time after 10 years of service, to an amount of 20 per cent of final salary, provided by the city contributions, with such additional sum as may be purchased in the form of annuity out of the teacher's contributions made up to the time of his retirement or disability.

The city is to make its contributions in the form of annual appropriations matching the contributions of the teachers. In addition, it is to carry in full the existing pension roll and to set aside in reserve \$1,000,000 each year to meet in part the accrued liability for the existing force. Administration of the fund is to be in the hands of a board of retirement, consisting of three representatives of the teachers, a member of the Board of Education designated by the Mayor, an additional member appointed by the Mayor, the controller and the president of the Board of Education. The city is to meet the cost of administering the fund, and the State Department of Insurance is to have supervision over the conduct of the business of the fund.

Help in Choosing Vocation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—As a direct outgrowth of the first intercollegiate conference on vocational opportunities for college women, held a few weeks ago at Wheaton College, the student body has voted to organize a bureau of occupations, whose purpose shall be to assist the students to select for themselves the vocation to which they are best suited and to place them in it after graduation. The details of the organization have been left in the hands of the student council to work out.

THE HOME FORUM

Lay Not Up Treasures on Earth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO NOT a few persons, and more especially during the last year, the way to save systematically of their substance has been of vital concern. The subject, however, is generally viewed from an entirely material standpoint, and too often proves unsatisfactory and wholly inadequate in the course of events. For that reason, it is worth while to consider the question metaphysically, which really means to learn the spiritual fact concerning it, as it exists in Truth, and in this way be able to distinguish between the false and the true idea of saving.

In the first place, Christian Science is proving to the world the perfect practicability of metaphysics, in every branch of activity, and showing, furthermore, that the basis for all right activity is in right understanding. Christian Science firmly maintains the infinitude of God, or the one Mind, and the non-intelligence of matter. It practically demonstrates, as did Christ Jesus, the complete government of divine Mind in all human affairs. This new-old truth reveals God as divine Principle, establishing in the thought of its students a conscious dependence upon and trust in God, a realization of the ever-present availability and omnipotence of Truth.

Whatever may be said of mortal man, God knows no lack nor limitation. If this fact is allowed full weight, we must also admit that His image and likeness cannot know either of these negative quantities. Then, if we reach this point, there is no turning back from the recognition of a second conclusion, that the man who is suffering from these conditions, or fearing them, is not man, but a false concept of man, which must first be corrected by the fact that spiritual creation, God's man and the universe, alone are real. Then, because this is not the real man, logically, he is incapable of saving by material methods, equally false, anything of lasting value, and his sense of substance will always be subject to the vicissitudes of human experience. There is no trustworthy protection possible for our material treasures, no matter how keen our business sense or how patient our maneuvering to certain

desired ends, unless they are first accumulated from an understanding of true substance, and afterward handled fearlessly, in accordance with spiritual intelligence and Love.

There seems, of course, to be evidence on every side of the phenomena of mortal mind, which are ever recurring, and representing themselves as Truth, and which keep mankind in the treadmill of mortal ills and fears so long as they believe in them. It is because our working-basis is wrong, the acceptance of a false concept of man and substance, that we live in constant fear of loss or injury and look in every direction but the right one, as a rule, for solid support. So there have grown up multifarious ways of saving money, appealing to different classes of workers, yet all of them falling short of the truth of the idea, dependence upon divine Principle. Fear is never productive of good results. Of the danger and inefficiency of these systems, without spiritual understanding, Mrs. Eddy's words, on page 541 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," may well be applied: "The erroneous belief that life, substance, and intelligence can be material ruptures the life and brotherhood of man at the very outset."

In its metaphysical aspect, laying up treasures in heaven is not actually storing up, is not accretion, but is essentially a careful, scientific separation in consciousness between true substance and its counterfeit. It is the seeking first of "the kingdom of God," to which is added the promise of "all these things." This is the vital part that is left out of human planning, a process dear to mortals, and usually possessed of a quality of elasticity and persistency which knows no limit or defeat. Human will is blind to its ultimate destruction, because it fails to see the doom of all materiality, primarily and secondarily. It is the seeming force which, unresisted, tempts mankind to pull down their barns and build greater, thinking to find satisfaction and safety in a sense of material abundance, but which at the same time, so relaxed their hold upon Principle that the spiritual sense of life and substance is temporarily lost to them. Then, indeed, must they turn to

the source of all supply. Matter cannot be saved, for, in the light of divine metaphysics, it does not exist. So that when mortals begin the time-honored process of piling up material treasure, they are really only making a greater mountain of false belief to be destroyed, both of its own necessity, and for their own true peace and security. Mrs. Eddy fully expresses this thought on page 312 of Science and Health: "How true it is that whatever is learned through material sense must be lost because such so-called knowledge is reversed by the spiritual facts of being in Science. That which material sense calls intangible, is found to be substance. What to material sense seems substance, becomes nothingness, as the sense-dream vanishes and reality appears."

The difficulty that stands in the way of most people is that they are not willing to sacrifice or exchange the material sense of substance for the true, equally to the amount of spiritual good they desire; or, to express it differently, mortals strive to attain the paradox of getting permanent satisfaction out of transient symbols of supply, instead of going to the root of the matter. Laying up treasures in heaven properly begins at the foundation, which is the knowledge that substance is spiritual, not material, since God is the only creator. The understanding of Spirit as substance is the only possible conclusion to right reasoning, despite the evidence of the material senses, and this fact must be kept persistently in view in working out the problem of supply. Then each step is taken under the sole government of divine Principle. Every burdensome belief in material obstacles of any description must be lifted out of consciousness, its falsity clearly seen, and then cast out to make room for the life-giving, constructive ideas of divine Mind.

Infinite good cannot be added to, nor can the real man reflect more than all good, but mortals do need to be shown that true substance is only obtained and retained through spiritual understanding. "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?" Who can make of mortal man, by any material means, the man whom God has already given dominion over all the earth? Not one, but it is possible to "put off" the old man with his deeds, and bring forth in consciousness the spiritual idea, whose substance is unlimited perfection. In this way, the laying up of heavenly treasures becomes a continuous unfolding of infinite good. "We cannot build safely on false foundations. Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and all things are become new." Passions, selfishness, false appetites, hatred, fear, all sensuality, yield to spirituality, and the superabundance of being is on the side of God, good." (Science and Health, p. 201.)

People of the Mighty Cities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People of the mighty cities, of the sweeping prairie land,

You with eyes that see the vision, ears that hear and understand—

Heed O heed the voice insistent, voice of prophets and of sages.

Ever calling out the message, down the history of the ages—

"Choose, O man, and choose, O woman, choose whom ye this day will serve—Diana—or Christ?"

In the valley of decision, multitudes have seen the vision—

Flung material ease and thralldom with its bondage—far away.

In the valley of decision, comrade, have you seen the vision?

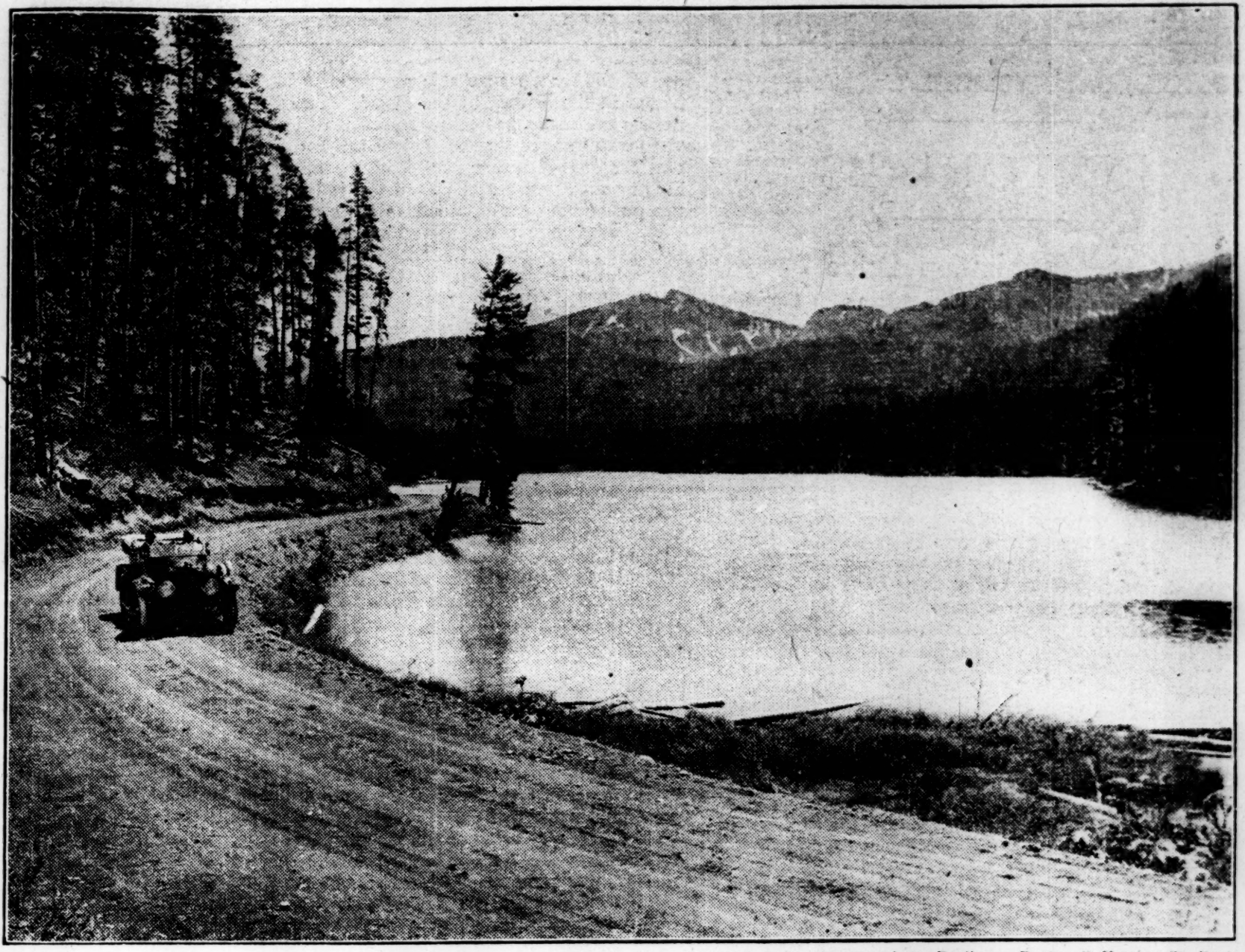
You must choose, O man, O woman, choose whom you will serve this day—Diana—or Christ?

Dare you answer, 'mid the tumult, 'mid the strife and bitter hate—

"I am not my brother's keeper; Lord preserve me from his fate?"

Dare you stand outside a people, one in purpose, heart and voice?

'Tis the great day of decision—comrade, have you made your choice—Diana—or Christ?



Courtesy of the Burlington Route. © Haynes, St. Paul

Cody Road Along Sylvan Lake, Yellowstone National Park

"Next to geyser action in its myriad forms, the rivers and lakes of the Yellowstone will delight the visitor," writes Thomas Murphy in "Three Wonderlands of America." There are none more beautiful in the whole world: the pure, limpid waters, the swift green and crystal rapids, the glorious foam-clad, rainbow-hued falls and the magnificent setting of natural scenery are altogether un-

matched. The panorama, as one gazes up the great painted chasm of the canyon, of the foam-flecked Yellowstone writhing through it, ending in two of the most glorious cataracts on earth, has nothing to compare with it: the Canyon of the Colorado is as brilliant and vaster, but its dark, sand-laden river is no match for the emerald flood of the Yellowstone. . . . For twenty miles after leaving the lake

the water lies in broad, easy reaches, as though it were resting for the turn-moll before it, and its banks are beautifully diversified with open glades and majestic trees. "The Firehole River which the road follows for many miles, is picturesque though it lacks the stupendous scenery of the Yellowstone River. It is swift, crystal clear, and of considerable volume. It flows westward from the continental divide and its waters

finally merge into those of the Columbia."

"What a fit setting this virgin wilderness, far from the hum of cities and sacred from the hunter's gun, forms for it," concludes this writer, of all the lake beauty of the Yellowstone Park. "The pelican, winging his way directly over the rowboats, unscared, and a flock of wild ducks floating yonder within a stone's throw from where you sit, give you a sense of strangeness. Elsewhere one may not find these wild, shy things so careless of man's presence—and what tells them that they are safe?"

The Japanese Language Spoken and Written

"The literature of a nation is at once the result and the mirror of its national character," writes M. C. Marcus, in an introductory causerie to "The Pine Tree," Takeda Izumo's drama. "The Far-Eastern insular empire has for many a century enjoyed a civilization which, with respect to the material as well as the ideal side, has reached a very high standard. . . . All qualities, good and bad, will be found in the Japanese literature. Again, truly artistic as they are, they seem never to have sought to overstep the limits of pure decorative art, and just as in their paintings they have always been content to treat the human figure in a purely conventional manner, without any light and shade, so in their literature generally somewhat misty and lacking perspective."

"Considering the uncommon talent of the Japanese as a nation, and considering the extensive differences which separate them from their Mongol neighbors, the Chinese, it is most remarkable that they should have actually borrowed from them their literary characters and even some of their literary forms. More than that, they kept the ideographic Chinese writing even after they had invented their own phonetic alphabet, consisting of forty-eight letters, which they write and pronounce in two different fashions. . . . There are two distinct Japanese languages, the spoken and the written. In the latter one notices a great difference in the inflections, which are in nearly all cases totally unlike those used in the colloquial language. Further, in writing, the

Japanese have kept a large amount of old expressions and words fallen into disuse in conversation. Finally, in writing, they mix the Chinese ideographic characters with the Japanese double-meaning phonetic letters. . . . Like the Chinese, the Japanese do not use nib and writing ink, but brush and Indian ink. The lines of writing are perpendicular and read downward (for they say: "Writing shows man's thoughts and man stands upright"). The columns begin to the extreme right of the reader, and thus a Japanese book starts where our volumes end."

"In the earliest times there was but one sea of learning and literature in Japan. . . . Kyoto, where the Mikado resided. The nobles composing his court enjoyed generally a very quiet life, and loved to devote their time to poetry, which they held in highest honor, and to the writing of diaries. These diaries form the first historical works of the Japanese. A number still exist and offer a fascinating insight into the life at Kyoto in days of yore. Again it is to be noted that many of the best writings were done by women."

"The first brilliant period of Japanese literature seems to have occurred in the Ninth and Tenth centuries; and not of literature only but of art in general. It was the time when the beautiful Onono Komachi, assembled in her salon, if I may say so, all the wits and high intellects of Kyoto; the time when Hada Kawakatsu, the Japanese Wagner, wrote his thirty-three musical dramas (al-

though some writers place him in the Sixth Century, asserting that his operatic works were already completed in 586), the time when the first novels were produced."

"The second period of brilliancy in Japanese art and literature, the Genroku-era, took place in the thirty years between 1689 and 1710. . . . After centuries of civil wars. . . . Japan enjoyed then the blessings of a long and happy peace, which had begun in 1603, when the Tokugawa dynasty came to the office of Shogun. . . . Soon the piquancy which was sought for in life began to show itself in literature. At least one name must be mentioned: Saikaku, who wrote the most wonderful satirical novels, and whose work may best be compared to that of the Neonian chronicler Petronius. It is perhaps remarkable that, while Petronius lived in Marseilles, which was already then a center of trade, Saikaku resided in Osaka, which played a similar part. . . . Like Petronius, the form of work he introduced into the literature of his country was the novel, based on the everyday experience of contemporary life. For that second era of brilliancy in literature Saikaku played the same part of 'arbiter elegantiae' as Narihira had played in the first. In both these poets humor was combined with the rare gift of conceiving and representing human character."

Franklin on Gray Printing

In December, 1789, Benjamin Franklin wrote from Philadelphia on "Modern Innovations in the English Language and in Printing." A portion of his advice still holds good, but for the most part his improvements have all been effected. "Add to all these improvements backwards, another modern fancy, that gray printing is more beautiful than black; hence the English new books are printed in so dim a character as to be read with difficulty. . . . Whoever compares a volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, printed between the years 1731 and 1740, with one of those printed in the last ten years, will be convinced of the much greater degree of perspicuity given by the black ink than by the gray. Lord Chesterfield pleasantly remarked this difference to Faulkner, the printer of the Dublin Journal, who was vainly making encomiums on his own paper, as the most complete of any in the world. 'But, Mr. Faulkner,' said my Lord, 'don't you think it might be still further improved by using paper and ink not quite so near of a color?' For all these reasons I cannot but wish our American printers would, in their editions, avoid these fancied 'improvements,' and thereby render their works more agreeable to foreigners in Europe, to the great advantage of our bookselling commerce."

The True Success Is to Labor

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.—R. L. Stevenson.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Swindon

In speaking of the story of Swindon, Richard Jefferies says:

"There is but a faint dim legend that the great Swynghall with his army on this hill—thence called Swyn's Dune, and so Swindon. . . .

nothing further. The real history, written in iron and steel, of the place began forty years ago only. Then a certain small party of gentlemen sat down to luncheon on the greensward which was then where the platform is now. The furze was in blossom around them; the rabbits frisked in and out of their burrows; two or three distant farmhouses, one or two cottages, these were all the signs of human habitation, except a few cart ruts indicating a track used for field purposes. There these gentlemen lunched, and one among them, ay, two among them, meditated great things. . . . These two gentlemen were Isambard Brunel and Daniel Gooch. Driven away from the original plan, which was to follow the old coach road, they had come here to survey and reconnoiter a possible track running in the valley at the northern edge of the great range of Wiltshire Downs. They decided that here should be their junction, and their workshop. Immense sacrifices, enormous expenditure, the directors of the new railway incurred in their one great idea of getting it finished! They could not stay to cart the earth from the cuttings to the places where it was required for embanking, so where they excavated thousands of tons of clay they purchased land to cast it upon out of their way; and where they required an embankment, they purchased a hill, and boldly removed it to fill up the hollow. They could not stay for the seasons, for proper weather, to work in, and in consequence of this their clay embankment, thrown up wet and saturated, swelled out, bulged at the sides, and could not be made stable, till at last they drove rows of piles on each side, and chained them together with chain-cables, and so confined the slippery soil. They drove these piles, tall beech trees, twenty feet into the earth, and at this day every train passes over tons of chain-cables hidden beneath the ballast. The world yet remembers the gigantic cost of the Box Tunnel. . . . and at last it was open, but at what a cost!—a cost that hung like a millstone round the neck of the company, till a man rose into power who had the talent of administration, and that man was the very companion of Brunel, whom we saw lurching among the furze-bushes. Reckless as the expenditure was, one cannot but admire the determination which overcame every obstacle. For the great line a workshop was built at Swindon. The green fields were covered with forges, the hedges disappeared to make way for cottages for the workmen. The workmen required food—tradesmen came and supplied that food—and Swindon rose as Chicago rose, as if by magic."

The Blue Heron

Of homely form and solemn mien,
With dagger beak and legs so slim
One thinks of him as visions seen
In olden dreams, now vague and dim.

With lifted head and searching eye,
In uniform of blue and gray,
He watches from the tree top high—
The sentinel of cove and bay.

And oft as twilight blurs the sea
I mark his flight along the shore,
A strange shape winging cautiously,
A fleeting shadow—nothing more.

—Herbert Bashford.

Every one succumbs to the fascination of Genoa after the first few weeks, Frederic Lees says in "Wanderings on the Italian Riviera." "Our rooms were in an Eighteenth Century palace near the port. . . . Surroundings were never better adapted for putting a person of antiquarian tastes into tune. So, filled with the right spirit, we daily set forth on our rambles, wandering among the narrow vicoli of the old quarters of the city, tarrying now and then to look up at shrines or bas-reliefs, or else to admire the beauty of the carving of a Renaissance doorway, straying on to quiet piazzas, visiting churches and palaces, exploring the courtyards and cloisters of venerable buildings once devoted to ecclesiastical purposes, but now split up into tenements, and whilst intent on these delightful relics of the past endeavoring to realize some of the principal epochs in the history of Genoa."

"Our plan of campaign is summed up in a phrase which was used by the Antiquary when we were talking over this subject of excursions—'Let the stones of Genoa tell her story'—and as far as it was possible to read the history of the city in her existing buildings, we kept to this excellent program. 'We studied, too, not only the buildings but their inhabitants; and it is

The Port of Genoa

difficult to say which we found the more fascinating object of inquiry. The character of the Genoese was long ago summed up by Froissart, and my sojourn among them has been sufficiently long to enable me to discover that to a great extent his judgment still holds good. 'The people of Genoa,' he said, 'are generous-hearted and prompt in action. Nobody is capable of going so far as they, nor is ready to accept so many risks as they do. In all maritime matters they are more powerful than the Venetians, and the Mussulman fears and respects them more than any other people of the sea.'

"If you were to ask any true Genoese—that is to say, one who had not only been bred and born in Genoa, but is able to trace his family in that city at least a generation—to name the finest of the many monuments which his ancestors have raised to the glory of the capital of Liguria, he would, unless I am greatly mistaken, unhesitatingly reply, 'Il porto.' No one who has read the history of Genoa would be surprised at this answer, or considering the enormous sacrifices which have been made for the port, would doubt its correctness. Judging the works of man not merely from the point of view of aesthetics (as we are sometimes so apt to do), but from the broader standpoint of

the extent to which they represent his ideals, the port of Genoa—the largest in Italy—undoubtedly far surpasses in grandeur any of those other monuments of human industry for which this fine city is celebrated. Whereas its churches and palaces are the result of the work of merely a few individuals, its port is the outcome of centuries of continuous effort on the part of an entire population: the one thing on which the collective mind has never ceased to be bent ever since the foundation of the city."

"Looking at this great port from any of the many points of vantage offered by the semicircle of hills at whose base the city stands, one can well understand the pride with which all classes of Genoese society regard it. Most eloquent and impressive, is the sight of the extensive harbor, with its many mules running out into the sea, its huge warehouses stretching along the docks, and its multitude of vessels of all sizes, from the transatlantic to the rowboat. But it is when you see it nearer at hand, or, better still, when you inspect it in detail, that you fully comprehend the commercial importance of the port of Genoa. It is then that you fully realize the truth of Froissart's words, and can understand the reason for the activity of the Genoese of today: their grim determination to retain the benefits resulting from centuries of work."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Prohibition Drive

THERE appears to be popular agreement on the point that the United States Government has power to order the closing of the retail drinking places of the country as a war measure. It is generally admitted also that the United States has the power, as a war measure, to close the distilleries and the breweries. But there is a difference of opinion as to the practicability and the desirability of going so far, at present, as to undertake the complete extirpation of the industry, if so it may be called, and the traffic. That is, there are those who would compromise. Some would close the saloons, allowing the distilleries and the breweries to carry on privately a trade which they are now carrying on to a large extent publicly; or, in other words, letting them carry on the trade secretly instead of openly, thus making it many times more difficult to cope with it and its effects than under the present system.

If the distilleries and the breweries are forced to shut down, the saloons cannot be supplied. If the saloons are forced to close, and the distilleries and breweries are permitted to continue in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, the producers will attempt to find some way of disposing of their output. Instead, then, of having to deal with saloons that are registered, licensed, and open, the authorities will be confronted with the problem of dealing with illicit and hidden establishments and devices for carrying on the business.

There is a present, urgent, and widespread demand for more than the closing of the saloon, a demand, that is, for action which will carry with it not only the closing of the saloon but the strict prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the United States during the war. If the manufacture of liquor is prohibited, the retailing of liquor will cease, with the destruction of the stock on hand. There should be just compensation for this stock, whatever it may be, and there should be heavy penalties for any further attempt to replenish it, either by manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers.

Aside from the harm the liquor traffic is doing the country as a demoralizing agency, it is eating into the food supply at a rate that is little appreciated by the public. Of the grain raised in the United States last year, 118,000,000 bushels went into drink rather than into food. From the statistics prepared by those who have carried on an investigation into the subject, it is shown that the distillers of the Nation are turning into spirits every year 32,000,000 bushels of corn, 3,000,000 bushels of rye, and 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, and other grain, while the breweries consume 10,000,000 bushels of corn, 37,500,000 bushels of barley, and 12,000,000 bushels of rice. To the grain used in the manufacture of liquors, 116,000,000 gallons of molasses and 60,000,000 pounds of hops must be added. It may be held that all of these would not enter into the food supply, but at least the labor employed in producing them would do so. Moreover, it is thoroughly established that liquor is the worst foe of human energy, and the greatest deterrent to activity, and consequently to industry, of which there is today any knowledge.

All efforts to compromise with the liquor traffic have proved futile in peace; compromise would be still more certain to fail in war, when only positive policies count and win. The argument that the United States is in need of revenue and, therefore, in need of the immense revenue that is drawn from the liquor traffic, would have weight if it were not a fact that the manufacture and sale of liquor costs the Nation annually much more than is derived from it in internal revenue, license, and other forms of taxation. In local affairs, the theory encouraged by distillers, brewers, saloon-keepers, and their friends, and long accepted by multitudes of people too careless to investigate for themselves, that taxes or license fees coming from the liquor traffic leave a large net gain for public purposes, over the cost entailed by that traffic in extra police and in court, jail, penitentiary, and other institutional maintenance, has been thoroughly exploded. The traffic, in other words, instead of being a source of revenue, is a source of expense. What is true of the community, in this particular, is true of the nation.

Not only would there be tremendous savings in material under national prohibition, but there would also be tremendous savings in labor. The labor employed in the distilleries, breweries, liquor wholesale houses and saloons, is destructive rather than constructive. Diverted into other vocations, the reverse would be the case. But the army of men employed in the manufacture and sale of liquor is small compared with the army of men once useful whom liquor has partly or wholly disabled. At a time when the country is taking an account of its available men for military, industrial, and farm service, the tens of thousands whom the liquor traffic has made unavailable must be considered. National and "bone-dry" prohibition would assist greatly in their regeneration; moreover, it would prevent tens of thousands of others from following in their footsteps.

No step which the Government at Washington could take at this juncture would do more toward conserving the intelligence, energy, and morality of the people than an executive order declaring the total abolition of the liquor traffic. It would not only be agreeable to popular opinion; it would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction. It would give a fresh impulse to patriotism. It would doubly assure the success of the war, and greatly hasten the return of peace.

The End of the Opium Traffic in China

WHEN the sale of opium in the open market automatically became illegal throughout China, as it did a few weeks ago, the incident signalized the completion of

one of the most remarkable recoveries achieved by any nation in the history of the world. Twenty years ago there were many people, and people who knew China well, who insisted that the opium evil had gone too far; that the day of reform was a past possibility, and that little or nothing could be looked for, in the way of reform, from the Chinese themselves. Subsequent events have shown far otherwise. There is little use, at this date, in recalling the thoroughly discreditable history of the opium traffic as between India and China. From the very first, it found thousands in the United Kingdom to condemn it utterly, and the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, which was founded more than forty years ago, steadily gained in influence.

Then, about ten years ago, came the British agreement with China for the gradual reduction of the amount of opium imported into China from India, on the basis of a corresponding reduction in the manufacture of opium in China being effected, and the outside world began to realize, for the first time, perhaps, that China, far from clinging to the indulgence, regarded it as an unmitigated evil, and would give anything to be rid of it. The Hague conference on the opium traffic, which made its report in the January of 1912, carried this realization a step farther, and at last the world became conscious that there was going on, in China, a struggle for freedom from the dominance of a national vice such as found few parallels in history. Within three months of the issue of the report of the Hague conference, China promulgated a new Anti-Opium Law. It was nothing if not drastic. It was declared illegal to manufacture, deal in or sell opium for the purposes of trade. The planting of the poppy for the purpose of manufacturing opium and the establishment of opium divans for doing public business were punishable with imprisonment and fine; whilst anybody smoking or using opium, or any police officer failing to discharge his duty in regard to the enforcement of the act, was rendered liable to serious punishment.

Now China did not succeed in enforcing this act at once with any thoroughness. There were not a few who were inclined to regard it as a "Chinese act to be enforced in a Chinese way." It was very quickly seen, however, that China was in earnest. In spite of many failures, and of the great difficulties which an unstable Government has placed in her way, China has slowly but surely won her way to freedom. The importation of opium from India practically came to an end in 1913, and, with the taking over by the Government of the stocks accumulated at Hongkong and Shanghai, the open trade in the drug has been brought to an end.

Hotels in Canada's Dry Zones

IN TORONTO there is complaint, which appears to be justified, because of the failure, or refusal, of the managers of nearly all the hotels of the better class in that city to adapt their establishments, and the accommodations which are offered to their patrons, to conditions brought about by the law which prohibits the sale of alcoholic liquors in hotels and other public places. The complaint is grounded on the belief that the conditions in question, which are said to make many of the hotels in the city unattractive because of poor accommodations, are not necessarily attributable to an irretrievable loss in the total revenues of hotels, were they properly conducted. It is intimated that, either collectively or individually, a large proportion of the hotel men of Toronto have undertaken, by a mild and probably a perfectly legal system of reprisal, to "haze" their patrons in an effort to convince them, even against their better judgment, that a hotel cannot be conducted properly without a bar-room attached.

If the premise of the hotel men who maintain this as a fact is correct, none should object to the implication of charity more forcibly or more quickly than the casual diner or the traveling guest. No one, probably, no matter what his attitude toward the issue involved may be, will care to be given to understand that he is virtually eating, in a hotel dining room, a share of the profits made from the men who squander their money at the hotel bar. It is a kind of partnership which most right-thinking people will not care to acknowledge, and the success of the better hotels, in cities where liquor has been outlawed, indicates that it is a partnership which they will not accept, if there is a way of avoiding it.

In Toronto, as in many other large cities in Canada and the United States, the open barroom has gone, probably never to return. Hotels which have looked to their profits from liquor sales to furnish a considerable part of the revenue necessary to a successful business must reorganize their business methods. The space vacated should be utilized and made profitable, and the way has been pointed by scores of enterprising hotel managers, who have accepted the verdict of society gracefully and have installed amusement devices and unobjectionable refreshment booths, and in other ways have made progress by what some are all too ready to regard as a handicap. The manager of one of the larger hotels in New York City recently closed the bar of the hotel voluntarily, and announced that he would not reopen it. He preferred, he said, to forgo what profit there was to be made from the sale of liquors, and he admitted them to be large, rather than have the influence of the saloon about himself and his family. It is not recorded that the house has lacked patronage since the change became effective. On the other hand, reports to the Hotel World tell of great successes made by hotels in "dry" States, and in "dry" sections of other States in the American Union. The findings of fact are, as would be said in court, that people go to hotels for food and comfort. Such features as good music and attractive surroundings are pleasing additions, but the essentials are desirable food and well-appointed rooms and surroundings.

The hotel keepers of Toronto are really facing a problem much easier of solution than they realize, or are ready to admit. They will find, if they are willing to try the experiment fairly, that their patrons will be ready to pay, for good service, any reasonable price which that service demands. A "dry" public is not necessarily a parsimonious public. It can be attracted and catered to with profit, and the return in clean money will, in the

long run, reward those who render the service fully as liberally as they were rewarded by those who now pass by on the other side.

The Ticket Scalping Nuisance

IT is almost inconceivable that the theatrical managers of the larger cities of the United States should be unaware of the injury that is accruing to their business from connivance with, or toleration of, ticket brokerage and ticket scalping. Yet, if they are aware of it, the marvelous thing is that they do not, as they might, put a stop to it. Ticket scalping would be impossible without their cognizance, consent, and encouragement. It would be impossible, because unprofitable, if they did not share with the scalpers in the proceeds of the traffic.

There was a time when the self-respecting managers of respectable theaters were ashamed of the imposition. Then they took the trouble to assert, at least, that it was carried on without their approval, frequently without their knowledge. They do not appear to be ashamed by it any longer. On the contrary, they defend it as a business necessity, claiming that unless the brokers and scalpers helped them to obtain more than the stipulated price for seats they could not present costly attractions without loss. In other words, they undertake to justify the levy, as do the dishonest of every species, on the ground that they need the money.

This is why you are told at the box office that you cannot have the seats you are desirous of obtaining, and perfectly willing to pay the regular price for, because they are "all sold;" and this is why a man, a few feet removed from the box office, approaches, and tells you that you can have just the seats you are looking for, at an advance upon the regular price. Take one experience, in New York, that is typical of the experiences of thousands of theatergoers in all the larger cities of the country. A person, whose name may be had for the asking, is testifying:

"The other day I went to a theater, not a hundred yards from Thirty-ninth Street, to purchase tickets for a performance of a certain English artist, and when I applied to the seller in the box office for two seats, he told me that I could have seats only from the fifteenth row, downstairs, or from the third row in the gallery. Near the box office stood two men, one of whom hailed me as I left the theater lobby. In his hand he held a bunch of tickets. He asked me whether I wanted tickets for the performance. I told him I did, but would not purchase tickets from him at any price.

This person is not going to forget his experience. He is more likely to become a permanent addition to the ranks of the growing multitude of former theatergoers who are patrons of the regular theaters no more, simply because they object to being swindled, even in the name of art or amusement. One hears complaints with growing frequency from the regular theatrical managers that the public, instead of patronizing the legitimate drama, is turning to motion-picture shows. These gentlemen have yet to learn, evidently, that when a main and otherwise attractive thoroughfare acquires a bad reputation, people who are a little particular about such matters will take a back and less pretentious street in preference, especially after dark.

Newsbills

LONDON finds it hard to reconcile itself to the loss of its newsbills. It is resigned, of course, since paper shortage is paper shortage, but it loves to talk about the matter; to stop its neighbor at the street corner and make remark as to how this loss has changed things, and to recount the ways in which it has learned of the striking things that have happened during the preceding twenty-four hours. The casual visitor to London could never fully appreciate what the loss means to a Londoner. The newsbill is one of those things which he had grown so accustomed to, and took so much for granted, that he never realized, until they went, how largely they constituted for him an ever-open door to the world's happenings. "What news on the Rialto?" was a question which, in London, until recently, found an answer at every street corner or public place in the busy parts of the great city. Newsbills, several of them, all easily distinguished from one another by the practiced eye as the advertisement of this or that well-known paper, were, indeed, part of the outfit of every newsboy. In days of stress, or on any day, he might be seen bursting out of some side street, or rushing through some swing door into Fleet Street, hastily adjusting in front of him, as he ran, the latest newsbill, wet from the press, and crying out, after the manner of his kind, the great news he had to sell.

Then, his devices for displaying his bills when he had a regular "pitch" were many and wonderful. They would be impaled on railings, strapped to lamp-posts and the old iron corner posts, so familiar a feature of the London streets; or they would be laid flat on their backs close to the pavement, weighted down with stones and watered in order to make them more sedentary in their habits; but, whatever the device resorted to, they were always so placed that all who passed by might gather at a glance the latest new thing.

It was not only, however, that they kept one in touch with the news of the world and the rumors of the world, from hour to hour; they were a constant study in ingenuity. Every now and again, one particular newspaper would secure the services of a past master in the art of newsbill writing, and it would become a thing to look for, how this paper would announce this or that startling piece of intelligence. The bills were dependent, of course, for their wit and point upon their utter appositeness to the thought and feeling almost of the moment. To be really effective they demanded all the immediateness of repartee. There was no time for the newsbill writer, after the manner of a certain famous "night watchman," to think out "back talk" in the darkness of the night. And so there could be no rule about it. It was a field for genius. The newsbill writer on that momentous morning of August 5th, 1914, knew his business when he sent out his bills showing the single word "War," just as surely as he will one day know his business well enough to send them out bearing the single word "Peace"; for, on that day, he will take the law into his own hands, and send out

newsbills, all regulations to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, the London newsboy has not tamely acquiesced in the deprivation. It is always possible to get a piece of chalk, and one can write with chalk on most things; and many of them resorted to this expedient. He has, moreover, as always, been notably cheerful, not to say facetious, about it. The very word "bill" opens the door to great possibilities. There was the man, for instance, for your London newsboy is often a man, who has walked down Fleet Street many summers and many winters, who chalked across the board on which he was wont to display his news, the laconic legend, "Bill gone"—to the front, maybe, or to make munitions. London is getting used to it, of course, just as it, long ago, got used to darkened streets; but it will be glad when the lights are turned on again, and the newsboy girds himself, once more, with his apron of news.

Notes and Comments

THE attitude of France towards the war has perhaps seldom been expressed more exactly than in the following simple words of a Frenchman recorded by a recent writer: It had always been thought, this writer says, that the glory of victory filled a large part of the mind of the French soldier. My friend did not think so. They would go on fighting to the end—nothing could alter their resolve. When victory came they would welcome it, for their land would be redeemed, but there would be no talk of glory. The real thing about victory would be finality, the recognition that such a horror as the present struggle could never come into the world again.

UNITED STATES SENATOR KENYON threatens to vote, at the first opportunity, for conscription of the great incomes of the country to pay the expenses of the war. In his judgment, he says, every income above \$100,000 should be commandeered or conscripted by the Government to meet the present demands upon the Treasury. The mood in which the Senator found himself when he took his stand is plainly indicated by his closing remark, that he does not know whether, when the question comes up for discussion, "there will be the same enthusiasm to conscript these great salaries and incomes as there is to conscript men." President Wilson is not going to be soon pardoned unreservedly, by some people, for his famous reference to willfulness.

THE room in which the meetings of the French Cabinet invariably take place is on the ground floor of the Elysée, and is known as the "Salon Argente." The President, who is expected to attend every meeting, approaches the salon from his private sitting room by a long passage and an anteroom. When the Elysée was being redecorated for the Empress Eugénie, she asked the advice of Prince Henry of Reuss, half brother of the Queen of Bulgaria, in the matter of decorations for her drawing-room. Taking the salon of Frederick the Great, at Sans-Souci, as his model, he advised silvered instead of gilded decorations. The chief feature of the Salon Argente is the number of portraits of reigning sovereigns at the time of the Second Empire, let into the cornice.

WESTERN crop news has a new interest for the United States, and the world, at this time. Usually it receives attention only from the miller, the commission man, and the speculator. Almost everybody will now be glad to learn that conditions have been such, in the last week or ten days, as to insure to Nebraska a full crop of spring wheat and other grains.

It is changed times, indeed, politically as well as almost every other way, in the City of London, and in nothing, perhaps, was this seen more clearly than in the recent ceremony at the Guildhall, when the freedom of the city was conferred on the Prime Minister, within less than five months of his taking office. Time was, in the days of the famous "People's Budget," and the still more famous Limehouse speech, that the city did not look exactly favorably upon Mr. Lloyd George, and intimated the fact with sufficient forcibleness to satisfy most people. But then, many things have happened since 1909.

If a reason for keeping cotton out of the Central European nations, at the present time, should be desired by any perfunctory newspaper reader, he might be informed for his enlightenment that, during the three months of 1917 ended March 31, 167,306 bales of cotton, of 500 pounds each, were used in the United States in the manufacture of guncotton. One very effective way of stopping the war which the Germanic empires are waging is to deprive them of war material.

UNDER the United States conscription law, a drafted man may not buy exemption, nor can his friends purchase exemption for him. Thus the disgraceful poster, "Substitute Wanted!" will not offend the very name of democracy during the present war. Moreover, there are to be no bounties; nor can any man buy himself out of the service, once enlisted or conscripted. For these, and many other reasons, the new army bill deserves to be called fair and square.

THERE should be no misunderstanding, in his own country or elsewhere, regarding the qualifications of the United States Ambassador to Russia, David Rowland Francis, at this juncture. He is a man of long and varied experience in public life, and his experience has been such as peculiarly to equip him for handling the delicate situation in Petrograd. He has been Mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, and Secretary of the Interior. As a special envoy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he made a most successful tour of European capitals, enlisting the friendship and support of all the nations for that enterprise. Later, as president of the exposition, the task of meeting distinguished visitors from all parts of the world devolved upon him. He is a man of fine presence, of pleasing manners, and of winning eloquence. The Petrograd populace appears to be fond of hearing him talk, even if not understanding all that he says.